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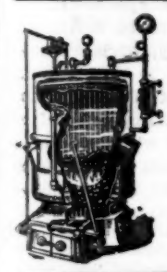
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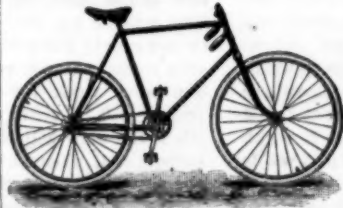
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"There will be no change in the station of the 15th Regiment, at least for the present." This remark was made to an Army and Navy Journal representative during the past week by Major-General Schofield. He stated emphatically that the Department was not contemplating any change. The 15th Regiment will be transferred to another station as soon as its four years' term of duty at Fort Sheridan has expired. The regiment has been at this post now for about three years, so that a change is imperative in the immediate future. To transfer the 15th at the present time would be in the nature of a condemnation of this command for the actions of one or two of its officers. Reports have been published of late concerning this regiment which seriously reflect upon it, and most unjustly. Recent official statements made to the Department show that excellent discipline is being maintained in this command. The 19th Regiment will also be ordered to another station when its four years' service at Fort Wayne has ended. The Department is anxious to remove the 17th from its present quarters to a more desirable post, and has under consideration a number of regiments with which it can exchange. In view of General Schofield's statement, it can be definitely stated that the 15th will not go to Fort D. A. Russell. The Army transportation fund is extremely low, and it is doubtful if the 17th will be moved until the new appropriation becomes available. The troops in the Northwest have been doing a great deal of traveling of late in connection with the industrial troubles, but it is not thought that the expense of these movements will be great, as the railroads will probably not charge anything for the transportation of the soldiers, in view of the fact that they have been protecting the trains. In any event most of the travel has been over land grant railroads, so that any charges made for the passage of troops will not be paid out of the transportation fund.

The report of the dock trial of the battleship Texas will be submitted at an early day to Assistant Secretary McAdoo. The report, as completed, shows that the entire machinery worked very smoothly and is of excellent workmanship. It was constructed by the Richmond Locomotive Works, of Richmond, Va. The engines, which were designed for a 3,400 horse-power, actually indicated 4,200, although they were tested not so much to find out their capabilities in this direction as to ascertain their ability to work off steam and to operate easily. The screws ran at 85.8 revolutions during the trial. This is believed to be a good indication that when the ship is running free the speed will be above the 123 revolutions the designers expect to obtain. The engines of the Texas are the first built in the South for a man-of-war since the war. P. A. Engineers W. W. White and G. Kaemmerling, U. S. Navy, who returned from their duty on the trial board of the Texas last week, are of the opinion that the ship is going to turn out all the Government can desire. Some of the usual minor details require to be modified, but in a general way it would seem that the Texas is a good specimen of the shipbuilders' art. Besides the test of the machinery of the vessel, the vessel itself was under inspection on account of the various haps and mishaps which have attended her from the day her keel was laid to the present time.

Commodore Truxtun is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing in a service journal, and we direct attention to the communication purporting to come from him which appears elsewhere. The rule the Commodore lays down for the guidance of the Joint Committee on Naval Reorganization is "the efficiency of the service as a whole; no personal legislation for individual advantage; no corps legislation for corps aggrandizement only." We are glad to be able to assure Commodore Truxtun that this rule will be accepted by every member of the Joint Committee; by every officer and man in the Navy, from the oldest and wisest Rear Admiral to the latest enlisted naval apprentice. Concerning this subject there is absolutely no difference of opinion in the Navy. We wish that we could be equally sure that all would agree in the application of this principle. It pains us extremely to suggest the possibility of a difference of opinion on this

point, but the truth must be told. And the Commodore must not be disappointed, or lose his faith in human nature, if he does not hear a unanimous chorus of applause for his opinions from the Marine Corps and the officers of the naval staff corps.

Here is welcome news for the officers and crews of the New York and San Francisco. The New York will be relieved at Bluefields by the Atlanta, and the San Francisco, shortly afterward, by some one vessel of the North Atlantic station, probably the Marblehead. This was the official announcement made at the Navy Department during the week. The Atlanta is at present at Newport, where she towed the Constellation, but will leave that port in a few days with the Richmond in tow for Philadelphia, where she will coal preparatory to starting on her southern voyage. This will probably be next week. The Department has abandoned its intention of sending the New York to Europe, and will order her home to undergo repairs. The San Francisco will be relieved as soon as it is possible to do so. The Department has not yet fully decided upon the vessel to send to her relief, but as the Marblehead is the only vessel available for this duty at the present time, she will probably be sent to Bluefields.

The Outhwaite bill for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry of the Army is still under consideration by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Outhwaite expects the committee to make a favorable report upon it, though probably in a somewhat modified form. The discussion of this bill in the committee has developed the fact that some of the members of the committee are in favor of even a more comprehensive scheme than that proposed by Mr. Outhwaite and one that might not meet with the criticism that has assailed his bill in some quarters. This scheme, which is so far only vaguely talked of, contemplates the expansion of the Army to such an extent that its enlisted strength in time of peace would amount to 30,000 men. This would obviate any reduction in the number of officers. The economical temper of the present Congress would probably make the passage of such a bill at this time impossible, but it is talked of as something desirable in the future.

The proposed ship canal to connect Bordeaux and Narbonne, making it practicable to go by water across France between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay, still attracts attention. We recall a discussion of the subject some time ago in the "Militar Zeitung," by Major Wachs, an officer who takes occasion to inform himself fully as to military and naval affairs in the United States as well as elsewhere. The opinion of Major Wachs was that such a canal would be of the greatest naval importance to France, while on the other hand it might be a matter of serious consequence to Great Britain to find the French Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets able to reinforce each other in this way, thus robbing Gibraltar of some of its prestige. The subject is one that naturally connects itself with the current discussions of British and French naval strength in the Mediterranean.

Preparations are being made by the Treasury Department for the early departure of the Revenue Marine practice ship Chase on a summer cruise with the newly appointed cadets. This will be her first cruise for four years, and twelve cadets will participate. Captain Congdon, who commands the vessel, will leave New London next week for European waters, where cruises will be made until early in the summer, when the ship will return home for winter exercises. All vacancies in the cadet branch of the service are now filled. Work will soon commence on the two new vessels for the Revenue Marine service appropriations for which have been made. When completed, one of the ships will be assigned to duty on the New England coast and the other will go to the Pacific.

There is a strong probability that the chamber of the new Colt's revolver just issued to the cavalry regiments will have to be changed. Complaints have reached the War Department that as at present designed the revolver is a very unhandy weapon. Much time is wasted, officers

say, in loading the cylinders when mounted, because of the way it is necessary to load them. General Schofield, as a result of these complaints, has sent communications to the various commanding officers of the cavalry regiments asking that they instruct the officers of their regiments to carefully examine into the question whether or not they consider it advantageous that the cylinders open to the right instead of the left, and make a report to him upon this subject.

The Hydrographic Office will soon try a new plan for ascertaining the speed and direction of ocean currents. It will experiment with larger bottles than those heretofore used, shaped like a decanter, the base to be wide and bulky and the neck to be long and slender. The outside is to be stamped with the letters "H. O." and the number. The long neck of the bottle will cause it to stand vertically, and the color and size, it is believed, will attract attention. The first trial will take place within the next month or two, when a number of the bottles will be taken to sea and cast adrift.

The Army mileage fund is in a very low state. The transfer of troops in the Northwest, as a result of the labor troubles and the industrial "armies," has been very expensive, and the fund is accordingly reduced to only about \$50,000. This amount is barely sufficient to meet emergencies and the necessities of the service, which will arise during the remainder of the months of May and June. It is therefore extremely improbable that any extensive transfer of officers or troops, usual at this time of the year, will occur, at least until the new appropriation becomes available.

The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to Annapolis, Md., during graduating week at the Naval Academy. Her great draught of water will prevent her from entering the harbor, and it is therefore probable that she will lie in the bay just above Bay Ridge. Upon the arrival of the vessel in the bay the bell to be presented by the Washington Light Infantry Corps, of Washington, D. C., to this vessel will be delivered and received on board with appropriate ceremonies. The Marblehead will go to Marblehead, Mass., on July 4 to receive a set of colors from the citizens of that place, and, at Representative Reed's request, the Miantonomoh will go to Portland, Me., on the same day to assist the residents of that city in an Independence Day celebration.

"The Organization of the German Army" is the subject of an interesting book, just published by the military information Division of the War Department. The author of the work is Maj. Theodore Schwan, who spent some weeks in Germany several years ago, during which time he investigated thoroughly every branch of the military organization of that country. Among the branches treated are the systems of subsistence, finance, clothing, ordnance, barracks, academic methods, methods of inspection and the administration of justice in that army.

News from Admiral Walker is looked for during the next two weeks which will be of great importance to Hawaii, and will go a great way toward fixing the relations of the two countries for the future. The surveys of Pearl Harbor which have been in progress will soon be completed, and by these results will be determined the question of interference in the affairs of Hawaii.

A series of lectures on essentially naval subjects will be given before the Naval War College during the month of August, and their preparation is now in a forward state, but owing to the exigencies of the service the names of the officers to deliver these interesting papers has not been determined upon. The engineering branch of the lectures will follow somewhat the plan laid down by Prof. I. N. Hollis last year.

Navy Department officials say there is absolutely no apprehension felt concerning the Marion, which is reported to be some days overdue at Honolulu. They say she is sailing slowly from her Asiatic station, and was not expected to arrive at the Hawaiian Islands on schedule time, in view of the high winds which she probably met.

Ordnance experts here are greatly pleased with the results so far produced of the contest now going on at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds between the 6-pounder rapid-fire guns of domestic and foreign manufacture. Only three guns have so far been tested, the Driggs-Schroeder, the Sponsel and the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, the former of which, according to the reports received in Washington, has gained the best record. Owing to an accident the Seabury gun had to be withdrawn before the test, and the Hotchkiss piece has not yet been submitted. Both of these guns will be tried later. The Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun, an English invention, was found to have the fewest number of parts in the breech mechanism—eleven in all—and it was in this respect only that this gun received the highest mark. The Driggs-Schroeder came next with twelve parts and the Sponsel has nineteen. The weights of the parts were: Driggs-Schroeder, 31 pounds; Sponsel 59 pounds, and Maxim-Nordenfeldt, 73½ pounds. In the test for velocity, which was determined by a screen situated 125 feet from the muzzle of each gun, the showing gave the Driggs-Schroeder 1,890 foot seconds, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt, 1,865 foot seconds, and the Sponsel, 1,827 foot seconds. In firing 100 pounds for rapidity the score was: Briggs-Schroeder, 4 minutes and 5 seconds; Maxim-Nordenfeldt, 4 minutes and 41 seconds, and Sponsel, 4 minutes and 59 seconds. During this test observation was also given to the question of endurance. The guns seemed to stand the strain equally well, so that on this count there was no advantage obtained by either weapon. In firing for accuracy at ranges of 1,000 yards, one mile and three miles, the Driggs-Schroeder came out of the test first, followed by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt. During this feature of the contest the Driggs-Schroeder gun made a remarkable showing. At the one-mile range four shots were put in the same spot, the last three shots entering the hole made in the target at the first discharge.

The work of producing guns and ammunition at the Washington Ordnance factory will continue during the summer months, but unless Congress comes to the assistance of the Department, work must shut down as soon as the present funds are exhausted.

A banquet was tendered to Capt. Henry F. Picking, U. S. Navy, May 21, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Stewart at their country seat, "Cliffholme," in Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore, in recognition of his services at the time of the late war in Brazil and during the Rio harbor troubles, where, as captain of the cruiser Charleston, he did the American merchant marine good service as acting commander of the South Atlantic Squadron before the arrival of Admiral Benham, after Admiral Stanton had been recalled. The guests were received by Mrs. C. Morton Stewart and Mrs. Captain Picking. The spacious dining room was decorated at one end with the Brazilian and the United States flags draped together. At the head of the principal table sat Mrs. C. Morton Stewart, with Captain Picking on her left. On her right was seated the Brazilian Consul, Senor Epaminondas Leite Chermont. Charles Morton Stewart, Jr., as the toast-master, rehearsed the services rendered by Captain Picking, and said: "It is specially fitting that an expression of feeling with regard to the conduct of the commander of the Charleston be made in the port of Baltimore, as the only American vessels trading with Rio Janeiro happen to be the few packets hailing from this port." Captain Picking replied, thanking Mr. Stewart for his kind words, saying that he had simply done his duty. "I regret but one thing," he concluded, "and that is that I could not make active use of the force with which I was provided." Ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte spoke to the toast, "The President of the United States." General Felix Agnus replied to the toast "The Press." Altogether it was an exceedingly pleasant occasion.

Judge Charles W. Church, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., who has resided there since he was born, has many interesting reminiscences of officers of our Army who have long ago passed over to the majority. He was an especial friend of Col. Martin Burke, the choleric old soldier who commanded Fort Lafayette during the War and thought as little about the limitations of military authority when the country was in danger as a pirate would of the Navy regulations. Of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson he says: "His punctilious attention to the details of daily life was the most striking characteristic of Jackson." "He was so particular about his health that he would observe a certain set of rules made by himself with the most careful exactness. He had a certain hour for going to bed at night and when that hour came he would retire, no matter what social pleasures might be engaging his attention. He was also very particular about his food. He ate a great deal of Graham bread, and he was so careful about having it at every meal that

when he was called to Governor's Island on military business he would carry his lunch with him in a little bundle. Another peculiarity was his liking for sawing wood as an exercise. But these little eccentricities were not his only characteristics. He was a rigid Sabbatarian. He never travelled on a Sunday, never took his mail from the postoffice on that day, attended church twice a day and taught in two Sunday-schools."

It gives us a realizing sense of our progress toward conquering the realm of the air to receive from the "American Engineer and Railroad Journal" an octavo volume by O. Chanute, C. E., on "Progress in Flying Machines." When such eminent authorities as Mr. Chanute and Prof. Langley deem the subject of aerial navigation worthy of serious discussion, we may be sure that "there is something in it," as Abraham Lincoln said of the lady's stocking. The theory of navigation by inflated gas bags, following the natural law of gases, has been exploded. The progress now making is in the right direction. Mr. Chanute gives an historical review of the effects and experiments of inventors to accomplish flight by rapid movement, as birds do. He has gathered all the records of such experiments which are accessible, and has endeavored to show the reasons for their failure, and to explain the principles which govern flight, and to satisfy himself and his readers whether we may reasonably hope eventually to fly through the air. His conclusion is that this question may now be answered in the affirmative.

Capt. James Parker, formerly Lieutenant Commander U. S. N., who resigned in 1866, addressed the school children of Brooklyn May 18, in the series of historical lectures before referred to, his subject being the Naval part of the battle of Fort Fisher. In the course of his lecture Captain Parker paid his respects in somewhat vigorous language to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and towards the close said: "In 1846, my father received a commission appointing me a cadet at West Point. I was then too young to go there, so my father gave it to the son of our gardener. The boy's mother washed for my mother. The boy went to West Point, and you have all heard of him, for he was Philip H. Sheridan. I went into the Navy, and, if I had remained there, I should have been in Admiral Gherardi's place now, or if I had gone to West Point I should now have been in General Schofield's place."

Mr. W. F. C. Hasson, formerly Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., is receiving high praise for his work as electrical engineer of the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, which is still open. Great difficulties were encountered in securing the large equipment of steam and electrical machinery necessary for the immense lighting and power plant, electric fountain and other electrical features of the Fair, which were included in Mr. Hasson's plans, and success was attained only after the most persistent efforts on his part with manufacturers in the East and on the Pacific slope. The deliveries were so slow, however, that at one time it seemed impossible to have the electrical plant ready for the opening, but by extraordinary efforts and a resort to all manner of expedients this was accomplished. The press of the Pacific slope has been very generous in praise of Mr. Hasson's achievements.

"*Lourdes*," the latest work of Emile Zola, has all the extraordinary power of detailed and vivid description which has made this author famous. It is an account of the journey of a party of pilgrims by rail to the shrine, and the portraits are startlingly distinct. In a recent interview M. Zola is spoken of as calling his new book a parallel to "La Débâcle." Perhaps it may so be viewed, by reason of its treating of the struggles of a great throng to relieve themselves from disasters and sufferings. "La Débâcle," published by Charpentier & Fasquelle, Paris, treating, as it does, of the breaking up of the Army of France in the last war with Germany, is of the deepest interest to military readers, and "Lourdes," now coming out in installments, will indeed be a great work if it equals its predecessors in pathos and power.

Colonel Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, in announcing the retirement from active service at his own request of Maj. A. S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, after well on to fifty years of honorable service says: "He has fulfilled every duty imposed upon him in a manner highly creditable to himself and his corps, and with ability and discretion he has many times acted as commandant." Major Nicholson's military record began when he was appointed a second lieutenant in his sixteenth year of age. He served with General Scott in Mexico, and was aide to General Quitman at the battle of Chapultepec, September, 1847. He was appointed as adjutant and inspector of the corps on May 6, 1861, on the recommendation of General Scott and others.

The little volume published at Fort Leavenworth by Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., "Infantry Fire, Its Use in Battle," is dedicated to Major MacArthur, A. A. G., U. S. A., in gratitude for his efforts on behalf of a higher standard and better means of military education. It is in itself a contribution to the elevation of this standard. It is not an original work, nor does it claim to be, but the author has made excellent use of the material furnished by foreign discussions of this important theme. Its author considers the subjects of the trajectory fire under various conditions and supply of ammunition, presenting in one chapter some tactical deductions from the facts stated. A number of diagrams and tables are folded in at the end of the volume, which is intended for the pocket.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., commander of the United States cruiser Chicago, was entertained at a banquet in London, May 21, given in his honor by the English publishers of his works, Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. A large number of guests were present. Mr. Marston, in the course of a speech, said that the French translation of Captain Mahan's "History of Sea Power" had been completed and that the German translation of the work was progressing rapidly. Captain Mahan said he was engaged in the preparation of a third section of naval history, reaching to 1815 and covering the busy life of Lord Nelson.

The following officers of the Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, all of whom served in the War of 1861-5, are officers of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia: Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, Chief Clerk and commanding Division N. G., Pa.; Maj. Eugene Townsend, Superintendent and Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brigade, N. G., Pa.; Capt. John C. Bowen, 2d Regt., N. G., Pa., and of Coiners' Department at the Mint: Maj. John D. Worman, Quartermaster, State Fencibles, N. G., Pa., and Captain of the Guard at the Mint. Maj. Wm. Palmer, Quartermaster of the 2d (Sewell's) Brigade, N. G. N. J., is also connected with the Mint.

Lieut. J. C. Castner, Fourth U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Boise Barracks, Idaho, where he went as witness against two non-commissioned officers, who, when on duty as exchange stewards, adopted a plan of doing business that proved profitable to them, but not to the exchange. They were in the habit of purchasing a quantity of beer on the "side," paying for it and applying the proceeds to their own use. After the beer purchased by them was sold, they would put on tap the beer belonging to the exchange and make the regular returns. The discovery was made by accident.

In reply to an inquiry from Michael Donovan, professor of boxing at the New York Athletic Club, concerning enlistments and desertions, Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., U. S. A., says: "I have the honor to inform you that no official compilation has ever been prepared concerning this matter, hence this office is unable to substantiate the correctness of the figures furnished." This is in substance what we said some months ago in answer to an inquiry and shows that investigation has not gone beyond our original statement in regard to this matter.

An effort is being made by several of the New England Congressional delegation to convince Assistant Secretary McAdoo that the speedy resumption of work at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard is a matter of great importance to the Navy. This yard was closed on May 14, on the ground that there were no funds available for its continuance.

Reports come to us of the unhappy condition of things on the Yorktown. They have been made the occasion of some humor on the part of facetious contemporaries, but those on board of the vessel take them more seriously. As our correspondent puts it "the devil is to pay and no pitch hot."

A despatch from Rio Janeiro states that a motion has been made in the Senate to present medals to President Peixoto and President Cleveland in commemoration of the triumph of the established Government over the revolutionists.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs May 18 in opposition to the bill transferring the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Navy.

"Coxeyites" attempted to seize another train west of Helena, May 22, and General Merritt, under orders from General Schofield, sent sufficient troops to aid the U. S. Marshal.

Secretary Herbert is expected to return to Washington by May 30.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Naval Constructor Taylor has returned to the Navy Department from a short trip to his home in Virginia.

Ensign F. W. Toppan's leave was extended one year during the past week. Ensign Toppan is at present in Germany.

Ensign Robert L. Russell, on duty as detail clerk at the Navy Department, has been enjoying a week's leave of absence.

Surg. Chas. L. Heizmann and wife, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, have been visiting Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, on Puget Sound.

Ensign Manning K. Eyre, U. S. N., is occupying a prominent position with the General Electric Company in its incandescent lamp department at Harrison, N. J.

Mrs. George Salter, sister of Lieutenant Commander J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from an extended visit to her sister in New York.

The retirement, May 24, of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., promotes to the grade of Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayley, now on the Alert in Bering Sea.

Commo. J. N. Miller is understood to have been selected to succeed Commodore Joseph Fyffe as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, when the latter's term expires in July next.

Lieutenant Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., remains at the Ordnance Yard for some time longer, but will go to sea in the fall. His present address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Commander Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., lately in command of the Adams at Honolulu, has been some time at Annapolis in the interests of his son, whom he is desirous of placing at the Naval Academy.

Captain Farenholt, U. S. Navy, left Portland last week for the Mare Island Navy Yard on court martial duty. On his return to Portland next week he will leave on the Lighthouse steamer for Alaska.

Nothing further in regard to the sickness of Chief Engineer Stivers, of the Concord, has been received at the Navy Department, but it is supposed that he will be invalided home as soon as able to travel.

The recent attack of illness from which Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N., has been suffering has succumbed to treatment and he is again on duty. The death of a sister in Baltimore was unexpected. He attended the funeral last week.

Assistant Engineer W. Stuart-Smith, U. S. Navy, retired, has invented an electric street railway conduit system. Mr. Stuart-Smith until recently was the representative of the General Electric Company in Japan, and is now at his home in Berkeley, Cal.

Captain Samuel C. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General, went to Boston on Saturday last to make an inspection of the Naval Prison. He will also look into the matter of the extension of the prison, which the department has been contemplating for some time.

Miss Elsie S. Moore, who has been visiting the family of Captain W. T. Sampson, of the Navy, attended the hop at Annapolis last Saturday night as the guest of Commander and Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Miss Moore was accompanied to Annapolis by Miss Sampson.

The preparatory order recently issued to Surgeon R. A. Marmon, U. S. N., to hold himself in readiness for sea service, was somewhat of a surprise to his friends, and it is hoped some modification may be made postponing his departure until after the 1st of July.

During the recent trial of the Texas, Chief Engineer Thomson, President of the Trial Board, was quite severely injured by falling against the coaming of a hatch. No bones were broken, however, but several severe bruises about the head showed the violence of the fall.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Thompson, daughter of Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, U. S. N. The wedding will take place at Camden, N. J., at St. Paul's Church, on May 29, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The groom is Mr. William Hawley Duval.

Surgeon-General Tryon went to Norfolk on Tuesday last to make an inspection of the Naval Hospital, while Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose is in charge. It is understood that Medical Inspector Penrose will be detached from his present station before July 1.

The condition of Lieut. James R. Selfridge, U. S. N., who has been seriously ill at New York for several weeks past, has so far improved that his removal to a private hospital was deemed wise. The illness from which he is suffering is a complication of liver troubles and stomach complaints.

The retirements of Chief Engineer John W. Moore and Pay Inspector A. D. Bache, on account of age, were ordered during the past week, to take effect on the 24th and 23d inst., respectively. Both of these officers served with distinction in the navy and their relegation to the retired list will be regretted by their friends.

The forthcoming history of the Naval Engineer Corps, now being prepared by Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett for the pages of the "United Service Magazine," is exciting no little interest among Navy folk, and many of the actors in the war of the Rebellion are coming forward with offers of rare manuscripts and personal reminiscences, which will render these papers of much greater value than was at first intended.

Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary, U. S. N., has been condemned by medical survey as unfit for duty, and has been ordered east from California and granted three months' sick leave. At the expiration of this leave he will report to the President of the Retiring Board for examination as to his fitness for the active list. If in the meantime, however, Mr. McNary is fit for duty he will be ordered at once to sea and finish his broken cruise.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Emily S. Stewart, daughter of the late Judge William A. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., to Naval Cadet Chas. F. Macklin, U. S. N., son of Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Inf.

Miss Leila Horwitz, daughter of Medical Director P. J. Horwitz, U. S. N., was married May 23, at the residence of her father in Baltimore, to Mr. S. Franklin Sharpless. A distinguished company was present. After the ceremony came a reception and then a wedding breakfast was served.

Mr. W. D. Weaver, formerly Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., was elected a manager of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. Mr. Weaver for some time has been a member of the Institute's important Committee of Units and Standards, which has recently completed some notable work in connection with magnetic units and nomenclature.

Maj. Thomas McGregor, Second U. S. Cav., left Fort Bowie, Ariz., this week to spend a month on leave.

Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., on duty in Chicago, is on a visit to his son, Lieutenant Bingham, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Ninth U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week to be absent until about the middle of June on leave.

Lieut. C. G. Lyman, Second U. S. Cav., of General Ruger's staff, has been absent from San Francisco on a few weeks' leave, but his return is soon expected.

Col. J. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island this week from his trip to Italy and has resumed duty as Medical Director of the Department of the East.

Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d U. S. Art., who has been on duty at Headquarters, Department of Texas, San Antonio, since May, 1890, will rejoin his battery at Fort Monroe during the summer.

Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, after a short tour of duty in Chicago, now goes to San Antonio for duty as Medical Director, Department of Texas, in succession to Col. J. C. Bailly, recently deceased.

Fort Snelling, Minn., presented a bustling appearance this week, owing to the presence of officers on duty with the General Court for the trial of Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Infantry. Hospitality, as customary at all garrison posts, is the order of the day.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, A. D. C., have returned to St. Paul from their trip to Europe, and the former has resumed command of the Department of Dakota, relieving Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d U. S. Inf., who returns to Fort Keogh.

Indian Company I, 12th Inf., is beginning to follow suit in the matter of discharges under G. O. 80. We note this week that Joseph Behedo, Benjamin Colle, Paul Geydelkon, Jose Second, and Waldo Tsedekzin depart for mundane hunting grounds presumably happy.

Dr. George O. Squier, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, and Dr. Frank A. Wolff, Jr., of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will shortly read a paper at Leipzig, Germany, before the Physical-Chemical Society on their researches on "The Influence of Magnetism on Chemical Affinity."

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., before leaving Fort Leavenworth for Chicago, was officially complimented by the Commandant, Col. E. F. Townsend, on the uniformly courteous and efficient manner in which he had discharged the many important duties devolving upon him.

Troop L, Third Cavalry, is mourning the absence of Farrier Crane, Pretty Voice, and Private Spotted Eagle, Sits-Down-Talking, Mashies-His-Nails, Fish Bonnet, and Drops-Two, who have succumbed to the gentle influences of G. O. 80 of 1890 and taken furloughs, with discharges at their termination if wanted.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., who has been on college duty at Champaign, Ill., since September, 1890, will rejoin his regiment on the Pacific coast in the fall, and will be succeeded at Champaign by Capt. D. H. Brush, 17th U. S. Inf., who was born in Illinois, and appointed to the Military Academy from that State.

Mr. S. W. Taylor, who was so many years the private secretary of John Ericsson, is the hero of an adventure described in the New York "Sun," which resulted in the rescue of a child who had fallen into the lake of Central Park. As Mr. Taylor is now sixty years old, the wetting he received was a severe shock to his system.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th U. S. Inf., on duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., has, we learn, opened a cooking school at that post, where the chemistry of food is explained and cooking is taught as a science and as an art. The kitchen of his quarters has been fitted up as a model kitchen, where his instructions are practically demonstrated.

The "Brookings Register" says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Kent, of St. Paul, Minn., was in the city last Monday, the guest of Lieut. A. S. Frost. On Tuesday Colonel Kent inspected the college cadets, and we must say the young men did themselves proud, going through all the movements of inspection, battalion drill, guard mount and review, with a precision that would have done credit to old soldiers. The battalion band boys made a very pleasing appearance also and their music was well rendered."

Col. H. C. Hodges, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., is expected to relinquish duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., next week, when his successor, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Robinson, will have arrived from Vancouver Barracks. Colonel Hodges will then go to Buffalo to settle his accounts and await the day of retirement, Jan. 14, 1895. The "Evening News" referring to his departure, says: "Colonel Hodges has many friends here who will regret to see him leave. He is, in the truest sense of the word, a gentleman and a faithful public servant."

Gen. L. P. Bradley will spend the summer at Tacoma, Washington.

Capt. Leonard Hay, U. S. Army, is pleasantly located at Warsaw, Ill.

Col. W. B. Lane, U. S. Army, is at present at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Addison Barrett's new address is 36 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Adj. C. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 23, on a short leave.

Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., who is awaiting retirement, will spend the summer at York, Pa.

Capt. P. M. Boehm, U. S. A., retired, erstwhile of Brooklyn, is now at Arkansas City, Kansas.

Maj. A. A. Harbach, 18th Inf., is visiting at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., a guest of General Otis.

Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., left Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., with his company May 22, on a week's practice march.

Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art., on special recruiting service for the light artillery at Fort Riley, is at Saginaw, Mich.

Col. J. J. Upham, U. S. A., who recently arrived in New York from St. Augustine, Fla., sailed for England May 19, on the steamer Campania.

Miss Bessie Anderson, who has been visiting friends at San Francisco and the Mid-Winter Fair, will return to Vancouver Barracks, next week.

Maj. James Henton, 23d U. S. Inf., and family are now en route from Texas to the Pacific Coast to spend the summer.

Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Inf., was expected to rejoin at Fort Douglas, Utah, the latter part of this week from a short leave.

The manual of "Questions and Answers in Minor Tactics and Military Law," prepared by Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th U. S. Inf., is highly spoken of.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d U. S. Art., on a month's leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at 1522 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. John J. Emery, son-in-law of Col. Chas. T. Alexander, Asst. Surg.-Gen., U. S. A., has rented one of the Pinard cottages at Newport, R. I., for the summer.

Maj. G. B. Russell, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is at present visiting at Gen. C. C. Augur's, 2732 Dunbarton avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. A. M. Brown, U. S. A., a veteran of the war, retired in 1871, on account of wounds received in the line of duty, is quartered at 902 Derisadero street, San Francisco.

Capt. Conway, 22d Inf., will shortly leave Fort Keogh, for an extended trip, visiting en route the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, and the beautiful cities on Puget Sound.

Capt. C. Bendire, U. S. A., has been visiting the Pacific Coast in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution, and was a guest last week at the Rutland Hotel, Portland, Oregon.

The marriage of Miss Goodwin, daughter of Capt. W. P. Goodwin, 14th U. S. Inf., to Mr. Chas. H. Rustin, of Omaha, is announced to take place at Vancouver, Wash., on the 2d of June next.

Lieut. A. W. Perry, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort Myer, Va., will go to Cleveland, O., soon to accompany the 1st Troop of Cavalry, O. N. G., on its annual practice march. Doubtless the duty will be found interesting and agreeable.

Col. John M. Bacon 1st Cav., the popular Inspector-General, Department of the Columbia, has recovered from a recent stroke of apoplexy, and has resumed his duties once more, to the delight of his many friends in the Department.

Capt. Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, will leave the Pacific Coast next week for New York city and the Atlantic seaboard, for the benefit of his health, having been suffering from heart trouble for some time past.

Commissary Sergt. L. A. Borton, recently appointed from 1st Sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf., left Fort Clark May 12, for Benicia Barracks, Cal. Before his departure the men of Co. B presented him with a handsome set of jewelry and an engrossed copy of appropriate resolutions.

Maj. J. M. Marshall, Quartermaster, U. S. A., will leave Helena this week for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he expects to assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, on the 28th inst. He and his family are greatly delighted with his change of station.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, arrived in St. Louis May 14, and visited her birthplace, White Haven, ten miles south of the city, and other points of personal interest to her. Her principal purpose in St. Louis was to see the statue of the General, unveiled here several years ago, and which she has never seen.

The commanding officer at Belfast, Ireland, according to the New York "Sun," is "issuing orders which make the officers tired." Recently he directed that officers attending the races should "wear tall hats and frock coats." Nothing was said about other raiment, and one young blood appeared in a tall hat, frock coat and tartan kilt.

A paper fox chase party, gotten up by Mrs. Pope, in honor of the young ladies visiting her, was an event at Fort Leavenworth May 19. There were nearly thirty riders, and six miles of hill and dale were covered to secure the prizes for the winners, Miss Hall, of St. Louis, and Lieutenant Ryan, 3d Cavalry. The prize won by Miss Hall was a beautiful sword pin, blue enameled, and the prize won by Lieutenant Ryan was a sword pin, enameled, set with diamond.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surg., U. S. A., left Fort Ontario, N. Y., May 22, on a short leave.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Art., has returned to Fort McHenry, Md., from a trip to Chickamauga.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on leave, to rejoin about June 20.

Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art., is preparing to leave Fort McHenry, Md., next week to spend a few months abroad.

Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., since April 10 last, is expected to rejoin in a few days.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., has been appointed Range Officer at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for the coming season of rifle practice.

Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort McHenry, Md., the latter part of this week from leave.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Kulp, U. S. Army, was expected to join for duty this week at Fort Spokane, Wash., from Chicago.

Capt. G. A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Inf., a witness in the Maney trial, visited friends in St. Paul and at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week.

Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf., is spending a fortnight's leave from Fort Thomas, in Chicago, with quarters at the Palmer House.

Lieut. W. M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., was expected to leave the Pacific coast this week for the East, to spend the summer on leave.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg., U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a leave from Madison Barracks, of seven days.

The marriage of Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, was to take place at St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City, May 14.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., left Atlanta early in the week for Camp Northern, Griffin, Ga., for a short tour of service with Georgia troops.

Gen. Richard C. Drum, U. S. A., hale and hearty, residing at Bethesda, Md., will reach his sixty-ninth birthday on Monday next, May 29.

Capt. William P. Vose, Second U. S. Art., was expected to arrive at Fort Riley, Kan., this week to assume command of Light Battery F of his regiment.

Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fry will, as usual, spend the summer at Newport, R. I., having rented the P. H. Case cottage on Kay Street.

Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th U. S. Art., is preparing to leave Washington, D. C., for Fort Monroe, Va., to command the artillery camp there during the summer.

Dr. Louis A. La Garde, U. S. A., has been rendered the chair of hygiene and sanitation in the Medical Department of the University of Denver, Colo.

Maj. Francis Moore, 5th U. S. Cav., under recent changes of stations of troops in the Department of Texas, goes from Fort Sam Houston to Fort McIntosh.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., who has been undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., expects to join at Fort Barrancas, Fla., some time in July.

Maj. Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, and called upon Major-General Howard, May 23.

Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., U. S. A., and bride were expected to join at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., the latter part of this week after a short visit to Old Point Comfort, Va.

Brevet Maj. Constant Williams, Captain Seventh U. S. Inf., of Fort Logan, Col., was recently unanimously elected President of the Denver Keeley League No. 2, in which he takes a great interest.

Queen Victoria surprised and delighted her loyal subjects on May 17 by going to Aldershot and reviewing the troops there (about 12,000) in person. Her son, the Duke of Connaught, was in command.

Under recent orders the commissioned circle at Madison Barracks, N. Y., will shortly be added to by Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kline, Capt. M. C. Foote and Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, all of the 9th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, Aide-de-Camp to General Howard, has taken charge of the Judge Advocate's office, Department of the East, during the absence of Col. Thomas F. Barr at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Maj. C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., presided, May 17, at the 27th meeting of the Scientific Society of San Antonio. Among the large number present was Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf.

A daughter was born May 9 to Lieutenant and Mrs. Koops, 13th Inf., at Sherman, Tex., where Lieutenant Koops is on college duty. Mrs. Koops is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Rogers, 13th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st U. S. Inf., who has been under medical treatment at Washington, D. C., for a considerable time past, has at last been retired from active service, thus making another vacancy for a Second Lieutenant.

Kaufman Davidson, who was shot by the two plucky cadets, Harold Lewis and Hugh Bullock, while robbing the Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, recently, was arraigned May 19, pleaded guilty of burglary, and was held for the Grand Jury.

Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., is visiting his home in Virginia.

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., U. S. A., left Fort Adams this week on leave, to return about May 30.

Lieut. W. A. Bethel, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., May 25, from a short post leave.

Lieuts. W. P. Newcomb and E. A. Millar, of Fort Monroe, Va., left there May 22 on short leaves of absence.

Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been spending a leave at Evansville, Ind., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A number of the officers of the Chicago were entertained at luncheon by Lord Salisbury at his residence, Hatfield House, May 23.

Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., the genial Governor of the Soldiers' Home, will celebrate his 60th birthday on Friday of next week, June 1.

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Frankfurt, Ky., whether he accompanied the body of the late Col. J. C. Baily, from San Antonio.

Mr. E. J. Davis, the chief clerk of the A. G. O. Headquarters Department of the Platte, is spending a few weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. John H. Page, 22d U. S. Inf., presided over a general court martial which organized at Fort Missoula, May 24, for the trial of Lieut. John McMartin, 25th U. S. Inf.

Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Capt. F. G. Hodgson, Asst. Q. M. of Fort Leavenworth, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Cruise, wife of Lieutenant Cruise, 6th Cav., at Fort Niobrara.

Among Army officers registering in New York city this week, are Lieut. B. A. Poore and Mrs. Poore, Grand Hotel; Maj. J. M. Wheelan, 8th U. S. Cav., Park Avenue Hotel.

Maj. W. P. Gould, U. S. A., residing at the Denison, Indianapolis, Ind., reaches his 64th birthday on Saturday of this week, May 26, and passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. J. C. Ayers, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., after a very pleasant tour of duty at Omaha, where he has made many friends, will shortly come to New York and take station at Governor's Island.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of the late Col. J. C. Baily, Asst. Surg.-Gen., U. S. A., have been interred at Frankfort, Ky. They were escorted to the railroad station at San Antonio by the cavalry and infantry troops at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Blaine, widow of Maj. John Ewing Blaine, Paymaster, U. S. A., died recently at Helena, Mont. Major Blaine, who was a brother of the late James G. Blaine, died April 21, 1887.

Sumner Homer Bodfish, who died at Washington, D. C., May 17, entered the Military Academy in 1863, was graduated in 1868, and promoted 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. He was honorably discharged at his own request Jan. 1, 1871, and entered upon the profession of Civil Engineer.

Mrs. William Carson Kane, who died May 23, at the residence of her brother, Gould Hoyt, in New York city, was a granddaughter of Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Mr. M. London, the oldest member of the Bar of Wilmington, N. C., died at his home in that city, May 10, after a lingering illness, aged 81 years. He was the father of Capt. Robert London, 5th U. S. Cav., who died at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 12, 1892. The deceased gentleman retired from active practice several years ago, but maintained a great friendship for the younger members of the profession, and to the last his advice was eagerly sought and freely given upon many a knotty point of the intricacies of the law.

The California Commandery in an obituary notice of the late Capt. Abram Epperson Wood, 4th U. S. Cav., recount his gallant and efficient services and say: "For over a year past he knew that he was afflicted with an incurable disease, but never complained, nor allowed those nearest and dearest to him to realize his condition in his desire to spare them from sorrow. Though he knew his days were numbered, he was always cheerful and full of life, and up to his last moment his happy disposition never left him. His death is a great loss to his regiment and to his friends; he will not be soon forgotten, and over many a camp fire in the future, the story of 'Jug' Wood and his gallant deeds will be told."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

May 9, 1894.

The last two weeks have been rather quiet, in fact everything indicates that the amusement season is about over here, and the ladies are enjoying a well-earned rest, preparatory to the festivities of the annual target competition in August. Spring is fairly with us, and the balmy weather and new foliage invite us to out door amusements, a pleasant change after the confinement incident to winter.

We had a pleasant ladies' evening at the club on the 26th; we missed our regular Friday evening concert; some said it was on account of the band being away; but the true cause was probably the high winds lately prevailing, which blow with such force here that the band can play only on comparatively calm days, as old Boreas has the big end of the horn and sends the draft the wrong way on windy days.

The Medical Director of the Department, Colonel Huntington, has been visiting us on his annual tour. There is a rumor that another change has been made in the detail for Dr. Matthews' successor as post surgeon. We shall miss Dr. and Mrs. Matthews in many ways, but hope that they will find at their new station as warm friends as they leave here. Colonel Noyes left us May 1, for a few months' visit to a warmer climate. While he was making his P. P. C. calls Monday evening, at the east end of the line, his friends at the west end

were quietly taking advantage of his absence to assemble in his quarters for a little surprise party. At 9 o'clock, while calling at Captain Sibley's, Mrs. Sibley took him in charge and escorted him to his quarters, where his friends awaited his arrival. Champagne frappe was in order, with an appropriate lunch, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. It was a perfect surprise, so far as the Colonel was concerned, and it took two hours to do full justice to the occasion. Singular as it may seem, when all was over, the best luck the Colonel's friends could wish him was that he might not return to them.

We are located near the centre of the very interesting Pueblo country. Zuni lies south of us, the Moqui pueblos are to the west, with Laguna and Acoma on the east, while many ruins of ancient pueblos are found in all directions. Four miles west of us, crowning the summit of a steep ridge, are the ruins of an old pueblo called Alouzo City, after the discoverer, Lieut. Alouzo Gray, 7th Cav. During a recent visit by a party of explorers from the post, excavations were commenced which it is intended to continue. Dr. Matthews gave the history of the discovery and naming of the ruins and proposed organizing a company or society, to insure the thorough investigation of the ruins. This was agreed to, and on motion of Dr. Matthews the society was named "The Archeological Society of Alouzo City," and Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., was unanimously elected president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and general manager; his well known modesty stood the burden of all these honors without a blush. It is understood that they do not prevent him from doing all the individual digging and delving that he may care to do.

The arrival of the first strawberries of the season, was duly celebrated last week, by our trader, Mr. McLaughlin, who invited the ladies to a strawberry lunch. It was intended to be strictly confined to the ladies, but some of their husbands, knowing the danger lurking in early fruit, concluded to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their spouses, and made martyrs of themselves. Even this precaution was not completely efficacious, according to latest reports.

Our sprinter has taken a new fad, and, like Alexander, sighs for new conquests. Not content with beating old Time himself, he now boldly challenges the young ladies to a sidewalk race, with a handicap requiring him to run backwards. It is hardly necessary to say that these races are reserved for the friendly obscurity of an evening, as the ladies' skirts are an equal, if not worse, handicap. The few spectators who have seen the starts, at some of these contests, say they were simply immense, both contestants disappearing in a "tangled maze" of skirts and—but I guess I won't give any more details.

The last card party of the season was given on the evening of the 4th, by Mrs. Rafferty, in the Post Hall. The game was "Hearts," at which Mrs. Carleton proved so adept that she won the ladies' prize, an exquisite piece of drawn work made by our fair hostess. As usual Mr. McLaughlin won the gentlemen's prize, a silver mounted ivory paper cutter. It is proposed to put him on the list of distinguished competitors, to give others a chance to get a prize. An elegant lunch, of which fresh lobster salad was the leading feature, sent us all home in a contented frame of mind—(perhaps the punch had something to do with our placid mental state.) The ladies all had flowers, sent from California to Mrs. Rafferty for the occasion.

Mrs. Tront and her cousin, Miss Sibley, are to leave us, the former for a visit to Mrs. Tront's father, Colonel Burt, 25th Inf., the latter for a visit to relatives at Kearney, Neb. We shall miss them very much, and hope to see them both back before the snow flies again.

SECOND DRAGOON.

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

May 20, 1894.

Col. P. T. Swaine, having finished his duties at Department Headquarters, is expected on this evening's train.

Miss Louise Wilkison, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Page. Mrs. Crittenden is enjoying a visit from her sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Rice. Mrs. Stella Leighton is a guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Swaine.

Target practice began on Friday, but owing to the prevailing high wind low scores were the rule. The officers of the 22d Infantry have received a present of four cases of extra dry from the Northern Pacific Railroad for the part they took in capturing the train stolen by the Coxey Army.

The King's Daughters gave a luncheon and fair at the post hall yesterday afternoon. About \$100 was realized.

PRAISE WELL DESERVED.

(From the "Southwest Sentinel," Silver City.)

There is a rumor that the 24th Infantry may shortly be moved north. For the past 25 years the 24th has been stationed in the southwest and an opinion seems to be abroad that it is time the regiment should be given a chance and sent northward. For the last seven years the headquarters of this regiment have been at Fort Bayard, and the 24th has so grown into the life of Grant County that it will be a hard wrench for many of us if the rumor proves true and we learn that we have to part from those whom we have known so long and intimately. From the Colonel commanding to the latest recruit there is not a 24th man who has not made friends among us, and warm ones, too, who will feel his departure as a personal loss. Both individually and as a regiment the 24th men gained for themselves well deserved popularity. Any courtesy or favor asked of them has been cheerfully and kindly given; their fine band has always been willing and prompt to go and play for our people in any part of the county we asked them, and outside as well as inside their own post the men have a well deserved reputation for politeness and good behavior. The many occasions, both business and social, on which our people have been brought into contact with Colonel Bliss, his Adjutant, Quartermaster and the other officers, as well as non-commissioned officers and men of the 24th, have brought about a sincere, warm feeling for them which will make us greatly regret their departure if the present rumor proves true, but enables us heartily to congratulate the place to which they may be moved.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 14, May 19, H. Q. A.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 1319, 1326, and 1331 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

RECORDS.

1319. The following books will be kept in the office of every officer performing duty in the Quartermaster's Department:

1. A cash-book, in which will be entered, according to appropriations, all amounts received and disbursed, the date thereof, from whom received or to whom paid, and on what account.

2. A book of letters received, including a record of indentments.

3. Press-copy book, in which all correspondence pertaining to the duties of the office, including estimates of funds and requisitions for quartermaster's supplies, will be copied and indexed.

4. A record book of barracks and quarters, kept as directed in paragraph 1075.

5. A descriptive book of public animals, kept as directed in paragraph 1132.

6. A record of internments (in case of station at a military post) kept as directed in paragraph 592.

7. A book of stores and property shipped, kept as provided in paragraph 1321.

8. A book of stores and property received, kept as provided in paragraph 1322.

1326. The quarterly returns of quartermaster's stores (Form No. 27) will be made in duplicate; one copy, with abstracts (except Abstract D) and vouchers complete, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter to which it pertains; the other copy to be retained by the officer for his protection. Abstract D, Form 31, will be rendered monthly and forwarded with the money account each month. As soon as possible after the receipt of the return by the Quartermaster-General will be examined in his office, and the officer making the return will be notified of all errors and irregularities found therein, and granted three months to correct them. Suspensions or disallowances will not be made on account of slight informalities which do not affect the validity of the voucher, but the officer's attention will be called to them by the Quartermaster-General. If the necessary corrections in the returns are not made within the prescribed time, the Quartermaster-General will report the fact to the Secretary of War.

1331. Returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipment (Form No. 52) will be made in duplicate; one, accompanied by the proper abstracts (except Abstract D) and vouchers, will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter to which it pertains, and the other will be retained by the officer. Abstract D, Form 31, will be rendered monthly and forwarded with the money account each month.

The use of the following blank forms pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department will be discontinued:

No. 65. Return of officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

No. 86. Ferriage requests.

II. The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Joint Resolution Authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union upon all occasions of ceremony.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States may be worn in their own right, upon all public occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization.

Approved, May 11, 1894.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General's Department.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Insp.-Gen., will proceed, in the order named, to the De Paul University, Greenfield, Ind.; the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; and the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., on public business (S. O. 45, May 14, D. M.).

Maj. P. D. Vroom, Inspector-General, Dept. of Texas, will proceed to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Baylor University, Waco, and Austin College, Sherman, Tex.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Memphis, Nashville, Murfreesboro and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Florence, Ala.; Corinth and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss.; the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and Alexandria, La.; on public business (S. O. 43, May 21, D. T.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 17, is granted Col. Judson D. Bingham, Asst. Q. M. G., chief Q. M. Department of Mo. (S. O. 46, May 16, D. M.).

Capt. Geo. S. Hoyt, Asst. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Helena, Mont., and will, in addition to his present duties, assume the duties heretofore performed by Maj. Jas. M. Marshall, Q. M. (S. O. 65, May 11, D. D.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. W. Jacobs, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 65, May 11, D. D.).

Medical Department.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. F. A. Winter, Asst. Surg., on May 15 and 16, from Fort Bliss to San Antonio, Tex., in accompanying Col. J. C. Baily, Asst. Surg.-Gen., who was then sick and unable to travel alone, and who died on the journey, is approved (S. O. 42, May 18, D. T.).

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg., will proceed May 18 with the remains of Col. J. C. Baily, Asst. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director Dept. of Texas, to Frankfort, Ky. (S. O. 42, May 18, D. T.).

Special medical treatment being no longer necessary in the case of 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Kleffer, Asst. Surg., he is relieved from temporary duty in St. Paul (S. O. 65, May 11, D. D.).

Lieut. G. J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Snelling, May 23, as a witness before the G. O. M. at that place (S. O. 46, May 16, D. M.).

Acting Hospital Stwd. Stephen M. Young, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., relieving Private Wm. Oby, Hosp. Corps, who will return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 78, May 15, D. C.).

An extension of one month to the furlough already granted Hosp. Stwd. Ashford Twigg, Fort Marcy, N. M., is made (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Private Wm. F. Champlin, Hosp. Corps, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will be discharged the service of the U. S. on June 3, 1894 (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Private Thos. O'Marron, Co. G, 7th Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps, as a private and will be sent to Fort Russell (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Private John McElroy, Hosp. Corps, is transferred to Co. D, 12th Inf. (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Deputy Surg.-Gen., will be relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the Com. Gen. Dept. of Texas, for duty as Medical Director of that Department (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg.-Gen., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the office of the Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C., at such time as he may be required for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O. 49, May 18, H. Q. A.).

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 101, April 30, 1894, H. Q. A., as relates to Private Benjamin E. West, Hosp. Corps, is revoked (S. O. 49, May 18, H. Q. A.).

Private Harvey A. Utter, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Sidney, Neb., will accompany the troops upon their withdrawal from that post, to Plattsmouth Barracks, N. Y., on June 1, 1894, and be assigned to duty at the last-named post (S. O. 49, May 18, H. Q. A.).

The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are transferred as stated below: Private Henry Fonteyne, at Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kan.; Private Gerhard Kramer, at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Private Richard C. Parker, at Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 49, May 18, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. San Carlos, Ariz. Ter., will grant a furlough for three months, commencing June 3, 1894, to Acting Hosp. Stwd. Edward Young, Hosp. Corps (S. O. 49, May 17, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Robt. E. Ball, Asst. Surg., from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty, relieving Capt. Wm. C. Borden, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., relieving Capt. Chas. E. Mason, Asst. Surg. The latter will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty. Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, Tex., and will report in person to the C. O. new Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. 1st Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at new Fort Bliss, and from temporary duty at old Fort Bliss, Tex., and will report in person to the C. O. Fort Hancock, Tex., for duty. Capt. George McCree, Asst. Surg., will, upon the abandonment of Fort Sidney, Neb., report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 49, May 21, H. Q. A.).

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps at Old Fort Bliss, Tex., are ordered, to take effect upon abandonment of that post: Acting Hospital Steward Charles W. Cramer, to New Fort Bliss, Tex.; Privs. Edwin Low and Fred E. Marks, to Fort Clark, Tex.; Priv. Ernest Maxwell, now on furlough, to New Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 43, May 21, D. T.).

General Wheaton, Com. Dept. Texas, in an official order announcing the death, May 16, of Col. J. C. Baily, Medical Director, recounts his distinguished service, and says: "His career of thirty-seven years of active service, a large portion of which was spent at remote frontier stations and in the field, and which included the period of the Civil War, in which he earned and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services, has been characterized by a high sense of honor and faithful discharge of duty alike creditable to himself and the service. His devotion to duty was the immediate cause of death, as he was stricken down while returning from a long and fatiguing tour of inspection of all the posts in the department. His long and intimate service with troops familiarized him thoroughly with the line of the Army, with which he was in close touch and sympathy, and the private soldier had no more sincere friend and earnest advocate than this whole-souled medical officer. Of a kindly and genial disposition, the younger officers, as well as those more advanced in rank and years, found in him a friend and companion, and his death will find mourners as widely separated as the scenes of his long and eventful career. Every expression of sympathy is extended to the bereaved relatives upon whom this blow has fallen with distressing suddenness."

Pvt. Harry L. Cadwallader, Co. E, 13th Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private, and will be sent to Fort Riley (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

A furlough is granted for three months to Hospital Steward James D. Irish, Madison Barracks, N. Y., to take effect after his re-enlistment and relief by another steward (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. Albert W. Krom, Hospital Corps, is transferred to Fort Grant, Ariz. Ter. (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

The following named enlisted men are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates: Pvt. Edward Romage, Co. C, 5th Inf., St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Pvt. Chas. R. Silverthorn, Co. B, 10th Inf., Fort Marcy, New Mex. (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months is granted Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg. (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The leave granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is extended to Oct. 1, 1894 (S. O. 49, May 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Jas. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. of the Platte, and as Commanding Officer of Omaha Ordnance Depot, to take effect July 1, 1894, and will then proceed to and take station at New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and he is assigned to duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification (S. O. 49, May 22, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification until the arrival of Capt. Jas. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., at New York Arsenal (S. O. 49, May 22, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Penn., to the Reading Iron Works, Reading, Penn., on official business (S. O. 49, May 22, O. 25, May 21, C. E.).

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about June 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Chester Harding, C. E. (S. O. 25, May 21, C. E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Spencer Cosby, C. E. (S. O. 25, May 21, C. E.).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Chas. A. Blackwood, Sig. Corps, now on duty at San Ygnacio, Tex., will proceed to Laredo, Tex., and assume charge of the military telegraph office at that place, relieving Sergt. Robt. W. Hoff, Sig. Corps, who has been granted a furlough for three months (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Geo. P. Scriven, Sig. Corps (S. O. 49, May 22, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall is relieved from fur-

ther duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Ter., to take effect at the expiration of his present sick leave, of absence, and will then proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., Acting Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Platte, will proceed on public business to the following named places: Mount Vernon, Iowa City, Mount Pleasant, and Keokuk, Ia.; Baldwin and Manhattan, Kan.; Lincoln and old Fort McPherson, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia. (S. O. 49, May 15, D. P.).

2d Cavalry—Col. George G. Hunt.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., A. de-de-Camp (S. O. 49, May 7, D. C.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 23, 1894, is granted Maj. Thomas McGregor, Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 25, May 11, D. C.).

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Jos. C. Byron, from the 2d Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry (Troop F); 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, from the 8th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry (Troop F) (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

The following transfers in the 2d Cavalry are made: 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, from Troop B to F; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, from Troop F to B (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 49, May 16, D. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 3d Cav. (S. O. 49, May 16, D. M.).

The extension of leave granted Capt. Oscar Elting, 3d Cav., is further extended one month (S. O. 49, H. Q. A.).

The following is a roster of non-commissioned officers of the 3d Cav., corrected to May, with year of appointment: Sergt.-Maj. Eric Froberg, 1893; Q. M. Sergt. Henry Badgery, 1887; Saddler Sergt. Anton Appel, 1885; Chief Musician Chas. A. Bessey, 1885; Chief Trumpeter George Cheek, 1885. First Sergeants—Charles Witzenmann, Troop B, 1876; Frank Kalne, G, and Harry Trebus, D, 1891; James Quinn, I, James T. Murphy, C, and James Chasing Hawk, L, 1892; Patrick Maloney, H, Thomas Hogan, E, Henry Koch, K, Joseph R. Neaves, A, and Robert Johnston, F, 1893. Sergeants—Bartholomew Mulhern, Troop E, 1885; Edward McKiernan, E, 1886; Edward S. Thormon, A, Jacob Bolster, H, and John J. Frawley, G, 1887; Henry Holder, D, and Henry Funk, H, 1888; James Reilly, G, 1889; William Lehman, K, 1890; Patrick Flood, I, John G. Endress, B, Frederick P. Krarup, D, White Buffalo Man, L, Ree, L, Samuel Ihling, O, William W. Reese, H, Back Bear, L, and Oscar A. Werner, B, 1891; Charles Volz, G, Hermann E. Ensslin, F, John Ouellette, I, Joseph B. Andrews, B, William C. Hart, D, Edward Murphy, C, Charles F. Paramore, E, and Frank G. Gichman, F, 1892; Timothy Shay, I, John S. Lewis, H, William R. Willard, C, William J. Spencer, D, Philip C. Howard, L, Harry Rowlett, A, Frank Maricle, B, Charles McCarty, A, Allen J. Rosenberry, G, John J. White, E, Walter B. Elliott, K, John McCormack, E, Thomas R. Gray, F, Max J. A. Kurten, H, George M. Keber, I, Robert J. Stewart, G, Louis P. Conway, C, and Edward Bennett, B, 1893; August Kramer, Band, Ralph W. Mathews, O, Charles Von den Deale, A, and Ambrose Shea, F, 1894. Corporals—Jacob Twain, Troop B, Adolph Bauman, E, and Henry Yellow Face, L, 1892; Frederick Bincklin, H, August Arnold, B, Isaac Bernstein, E, John Regan, D, Andrew Downs, E, Bernard J. O'Brien, H, George Conghlin, G, Andrew B. Nichols, K, Killed on the Ice, L, William H. Byron, F, John G. Carl, G, Mathews Legg, B, William Coleman, C, Harry Simpson, Trembling Voice, L, George Wett, G, Orville B. Cutting, H, and Munton Gleaves, A, 1893; John A. Echwaldt, C, Claes Hallencreutz, C, Henry A. Hanigan, B, Hugh Pierce, H, and Charles Wilson, F, 1894.

4th Cavalry. Col. Charles E. Compton.

1st Lieut. Jas. Lockett, having been promoted, is relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant of the 4th Cavalry, and will transfer to 1st Lieut. B. A. Brown, R. Q. M., all public property and funds in his possession. The Colonel of the regiment recognizes the faithful and intelligent performance of duty by Lieutenant Lockett in the discharge of the manifold duties of his office, and appreciates the loyal and true service he has given the regiment; his devotion to its interests has been marked by ability, energy and courtesy, that have been pleasant and satisfactory to all concerned, and he is assured that to whatever new field of duty he may be called, he carries with him the heartfelt thanks and best wishes of all for his future welfare and prosperity (Order 27, May 10, 4th Cavalry.)

5th Cavalry—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Recruiting Officer (S. O. 49, May 19, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry—Col. David S. Gordon.

Corpl. W. H. Brooks, Troop C, 6th Cav., has been promoted sergeant, vice Jeimore, transferred, and Priv. R. Miller, of Troop A, has been promoted corporal, vice Studdt, reduced.

8th Cavalry—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

The following promotions among the enlisted men of the 8th Cav. have been made: Corpl. J. Nash, Troop D; Fritz C. Braun, Troop K; Oscar Andrews, Troop A; Samuel A. Cate, Troop B, and Thomas J. Culbertson, Troop F, to be sergeants, and Privs. M. C. Clifford, Troop D; John F. White, Troop K; Charles Boelsterli, Troop B, and Newton Holman, Troop F, to be corporals.

Corpl. J. Nash, Troop D, 8th Cav., has been promoted sergeant vice Barnstein, discharged, and Priv. M. C. Clifford, of the same troop, a corporal, vice Nash, promoted.

Troops F and G, 8th Cav., left Fort Yates for Fort Meade May 13, and Troops A and C left Fort Meade for Fort Yates May 14, exchanging stations.

Chief Musician Nicholas Bornholdt, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. Dak., will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. 49, May 17, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge is transferred from the 8th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry—Col. James Biddle.

Troop H (Dimmick's), 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Du Chene, Utah, in time to reach Rawlins, Wyo., (by marching), on or about May 30 (S. O. 25, May 11, D. C.).

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav. (S. O. 106, May 19, D. C.).

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., Act. Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Col., on completion of his inspection of Fort Du Chene, Utah, will proceed to Laramie City, Wyo., and Fort Collins, Col., on public business (S. O. 25, May 11, D. C.).

The following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. William J. D. Horne, from Troop H to F; 2d Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, from Troop F to H (S. O. 49, May 17, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kilne, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Plattsmouth Barracks, N. Y., to take effect June 1,

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, E, F, G, H and I.*
 Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, Ft. Buford, N. D.
 21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C and E, Ft. Niagara,
 N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F and G,
 Plattburgh, N. Y.; I, Fort Omaha, Neb.
 22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H,
 Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Pembina, N. D.
 23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft.
 Clarke, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. Mc-
 Intosh, Tex.
 24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bay-
 ard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.
 25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Mis-
 soula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E,
 Ft. Buford, N. D.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Indian companies.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Dept., will
 proceed to Grover's Cliff, Mass., to inspect mortar car-
 riages.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George T. T.
 Patterson, 14th Inf.

Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., having been
 found incapacitated for active service, will proceed to
 his home.

RECORD OF NICKEL STEEL PLATES.

We condense from the London "Engineer" the
 following synopsis of the tests of Bethlehem nickel
 plates, taking them in the order of dates:

1891, Nov. 14.—Plate, 6 x 8 ft., 10½ in., nickel steel
 (high carbon); projectile, 100 lbs. Holtzer, in. vel., 2,075
 ft. Shot 1—Penetration, 12 ins.; short radial hair
 cracks on face; height of bulge, 2½ ins.; projectile
 rebounded and broke into three pieces. Shot 2—Pen-
 etration (estimated), 6.5 ins.; short radial hair cracks;
 height of bulge, about ¼ in.; head of projectile re-
 mained embedded in plate, remainder completely shat-
 tered. Shot 3—Penetration, 12¼ ins.; three radial
 cracks; height of bulge, 2 ins.; projectile rebounded un-
 broken, with one longitudinal crack visible. Shot 4—
 Penetration (estimated), 7 ins.; no cracks; height of
 bulge, ¼ in.; head of projectile remained embedded in
 plate, remainder completely shattered. Shot 5—Pen-
 etration, 12.5 in.; two through cracks; height of bulge,
 2½ ins.; projectile rebounded, and was found cracked
 and flaked; it had been shortened 1½ ins. by the blow.

1892, July 28 and 30.—Plate 8 x 6 ft., 10½ in., nickel
 steel; projectile, 250-lb. Holtzer, 1,700 ft. in. vel. Shot 1
 —Penetration (estimated), 3 ins. or 4 ins.; no cracks;
 bulge, about ¼ in.; head of projectile embedded in
 plate, remainder completely broken up. Shot 2—Pen-
 etration (estimated), 3 ins. or 4 ins.; no cracks; head of
 projectile embedded in plate, remainder completely
 broken up. Shot 3—Penetration (estimated), 3 ins. or
 4 ins.; no cracks; head of projectile embedded in plate,
 remainder completely broken up. Shot 4—Penetration,
 13 ins.; one through crack separated corner from plate;
 projectile rebounded entire, slightly set up. Shot 5—
 Penetration, 13 ins.; no cracks; shot rebounded en-
 tire, set up 1 in. Shot 6—Same as rounds 1 and 2;
 projectile same as rounds 1 and 2.

1893, Feb. 11.—Plate 9 x 7 ft., 14 ins., nickel steel;
 projectile, 500-lb. Holtzer, 1,472 ft. in. vel. Shot 1—
 Penetration (estimated), 2 ins.; no cracks; head of
 projectile embedded in plate, remainder completely
 broken up. Shot 2—Penetration (estimated), 6 ins.;
 two cracks formed; plates dished about 1 in. in depth;
 head of projectile embedded in plate, remainder com-
 pletely broken up. Shot 3—Penetration (estimated),
 13 ins.; two notched corners and old ones developed
 dividing the plate into three pieces; head of projectile
 embedded in plate, remainder completely broken up.
 Shot 4—Penetration (estimated), 10 ins.; piece struck
 (about 4 tons) divided into three fragments; backing
 uninjured; head of projectile embedded in plate, re-
 mainder completely broken up.

The reported results of the trial of nickel steel
 plates of Vickers' manufacture are as follows:

1892, Dec. 1.—10-in. plate; 6-in. gun; projectile, 87-lb.
 Pettiford. Shot 1—10-in. vel., 2,171 ft.; penetration (esti-
 mated), 5 ins.; no cracks; bulge, ¾ in.; projectile
 stopped and completely broken up, head remaining in
 plate. Shot 2—In. vel., 2,165 ft.; similar to previous
 round. Shot 3—In. vel., 2,177 ft.; similar to previous
 round. Shot 4—In. vel., 2,179 ft.; penetration (ascertained),
 5 ins. Shot 5—In. vel., 1,655 ft.; penetration,
 15 ins.; plate broken across previous points of im-
 pact; head of projectile remained in plate, body broken
 and thrown back. Shot 6—In. vel., 1,871 ft.; penetra-
 tion, through plate and wood backing, almost 28 ins.;
 one corner of plate broken off, one bolt broken.

1892, Nov. 1.—10½-in. plate; 6-in. gun; projectile,
 100-lb. Holtzer. Shot 1—In. vel., 1,973 ft.; penetration
 (estimated), 4 ins.; no cracks; height of bulge, 4 in. Shot 2—
 In. vel., 1,973 ft.; penetration (estimated), 4
 ins.; no cracks; height of bulge, 5 in. Shot 3—In.
 vel., 1,973 ft.; projectile, 98-lb. Palliser; penetration
 (estimated), 3 ins.; no cracks; height of bulge, 3 in. Shot 4—
 In. vel., 1,973 ft.; projectile, 98-lb. Palliser;
 penetration (estimated), 3 ins.; no cracks; height of
 bulge, 15 in. Shot 5—In. vel., 1,973 ft.; 100-lb. Holtzer;
 penetration (estimated), 4 ins.; no cracks; height of
 bulge, 4 in.; in all these shots the projectile was
 broken up and the heads embedded in plate.

1893, June 1.—10½-in. plate; 9.2-in. gun; projectile,
 350-lb. Holtzer. Shot 1—In. vel., 1,608 ft.; penetration,
 about 6 ins.; plate divided into two pieces; projectile
 broken up, head remaining in plate. Shot 2—In. vel.,
 1,608 ft.; penetration, about 9.2 ins.; plate much shat-
 tered; projectile broken up, head remaining in plate.

1893, April 12.—10½-in. plate; 9.5-in. gun; projectile,
 317 lbs. Shot 1—In. vel., 1,902 ft.; penetration, about
 6.3 ins.; some cracking; projectile broken. Shot 2—
 In. vel., 2,296 ft.; complete perforation; projectile not
 broken. Shot 3—In. vel., 2,192 ft.; complete perfora-
 tion; projectile not broken.

1893, July 21.—Nickel steel (curved to determined
 lines); 14½-in. plate; 13.4-in. gun; 926-lb. chrome steel
 projectile. Shot 1—In. vel., 2,660 ft.; complete per-
 foration; considerably cracked; projectile broken up,
 some pieces found behind backing. Shot 2—In. vel.,
 1,772 ft.; complete perforation; plate much cracked;
 the shot was fired at a part of the plate much weak-
 ened by previous round; projectile recovered almost
 entire about 200 yds. behind backing.

1893, Aug. 23.—4.72-in. plate; Krupp's 57.32-lb. steel
 projectile. Shot 1—In. vel., 1,443 ft.; penetration
 6.9 ins.; no cracks; projectile rebounded intact. Shot 2—
 In. vel., 1,574 ft.; penetration, 8.1 ins.; no cracks;
 projectile rebounded intact. Shot 3—In. vel., 1,640 ft.;
 penetration, 2.4 ins.; no cracks; projectile broken, head
 remaining in plate. Shot 4—In. vel., 1,771 ft.; plate
 penetrated; one fine crack visible; projectile broken
 up, head remaining embedded in plate. Shot 5—In.
 vel., 1,880 ft.; some penetration, but backing unin-
 jured; serious through cracking, but the plate remains
 integral part of the target; projectile broken up, head
 remaining in plate.

1893, Jan. 18.—6-in. plate; 6-in. gun; projectile, 100-lb.
 Holtzer. Shot 1—In. vel., 1,577 ft.; penetration, 6.35
 ins.; height of bulge, 7 in.; no cracks; projectile
 broken up. Shot 2—In. vel., 1,815 ft.; penetration, 11.5
 ins.; several cracks; height of bulge, 3.25 ins.; pro-
 jectile broken up, point remained in plate. Shot 3—
 In. vel., 1,960 ft.; penetration, 18.5 ins.; several cracks;
 height of bulge, 1.5 in.; projectile broken up, point re-

mained in backing. Shot 4—In. vel., 1,815 ft.; penetra-
 tion, 6.25 ins.; several cracks; height of bulge, 3 ins.;
 projectile broken up, point remained in plate.

1893, June 30.—Shot 1—In. vel., 1,507 ft.; penetrated;
 no cracks; height of bulge, 1¾ in.; projectile stopped
 and broken up. Shot 2—In. vel., 1,815 ft.; complete
 perforation; no cracks; projectile broken up, point re-
 maining in backing. Shot 3—In. vel., 1,815 ft.; pen-
 etrated; no cracks; height of bulge, 2¼ ins.; projectile
 stopped and broken up, part remaining in plate. Shot 4
 —In. vel., 1,900 ft.; complete perforation; no cracks;
 projectile passed through plate and backing unbroken.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 24, 1894.

"The Howitzer" has made its annual appearance.
 It comes this year as an unassuming pamphlet in gray
 paper cover with the title and date in black lettering,
 and on the back of the cover are portrayed the figures
 of a cadet and young lady presumably at a hop. As
 has been the custom for several years past, the book
 is illustrated.

The Superintendent has issued invitations for a re-
 ception to be held in honor of the Board of Visitors at
 half after 4 o'clock on Friday, June the 1st.

The summer hops, which will take place on Mon-
 day, Wednesday and Friday evenings, during the con-
 tinuance of Camp Cullum, June, July and August, will
 be under the management of the following named cad-
 ets: Brooke Payne, Morton Fitz-Smith, Jos. Wheeler,
 Jr., Herbert A. White, Harry O. Fenich, Morton O.
 Bigelow, Jos. L. Knowlton, Conway H. Arnold, Thos.
 W. Darrah, of the Class of '95; Sherwood Cheney,
 Chase Doleet, Charles Bertram Gilbert, Ray B. Har-
 per, Frank Ross McCoy, J. Richard Cassell, of the
 Class of '97.

The ball game with the Rutgers team last Saturday
 was interrupted by heavy rain, but the result was
 more satisfactory than was the case when, on a pre-
 vious occasion, delightful weather attended the con-
 test. The visiting team proved no match for the
 cadet nine. The Rutgers men were outplayed in
 every point, and the resulting score, 15-3 in favor of
 the home team, was very gratifying to the friends of
 the cadets.

At Mrs. Brooks' reception, held from 4 until 7, on
 Friday afternoon, the garrison was thoroughly rep-
 resented. A profusion of flowers arranged with ar-
 tistic effect served as a background to a very ani-
 mated and brilliant scene. Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Wisset
 and Mrs. Poore assisted Mrs. Banks in dispensing hos-
 pitality to her many guests.

A cadet hop for Saturday evening, and the closing
 ball game of the season, which will be played with
 the Lehigh University team, are on the programme for
 Saturday of the present week.

Lieut. S. E. Allen read a paper on "Trained Artillery
 for the Defence of Sea Coast Forts," before a meet-
 ing of the Military Service Institute last Thursday
 evening.

Capt. Jas. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., on duty at Yale College,
 New Haven, visited the post last week as the guest of
 Lieutenant Dunning.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued
 during the past week to: Henry W. Steele, Jef-
 fersonville (3d Dist.), Ind.; William Thomas, Port-
 land (1st Dist.), Me.; Samuel C. Dillingham (Alt.),
 Portland (1st Dist.), Me.; Julius A. Buckler, El Paso
 (13th Dist.), Tex.; F. Key Meade, Boyce (7th Dist.),
 Va.; C. L. Conder (Alt.), McGaheysville (7th Dist.),
 Va.

(Correspondence to the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAN.

May 20, 1894.

General Forsyth returned last Monday from a visit
 to his daughter, Mrs. Bach, at Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., paid a short visit
 to Leavenworth during the past week.

Lieutenant Caldwell is to be married at Oskosh,
 Wis., June 6. The engagement of Lieutenant Whipple
 to a Louisville young lady is announced.

Miss Curtis, of Rock Island, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Bell,
 and Miss Nellie Lowell, of Horton, Kan., is the guest
 of Chaplain and Mrs. Lowell.

Mrs. Catlin gave an enjoyable euchre party Tuesday
 evening, May 15.

The first excursion of the season arrived from Man-
 hattan yesterday morning, and the following pro-
 gramme has been prepared for the entertainment of
 the visitors: Inspection, Artillery Battalion, 10 a. m.;
 squadron parade, 10:45 a. m.; drill of litter bearers
 (Hospital Corps) in duties on field of battle at Dis-
 pensary, 1 p. m.; band concert on baseball grounds,
 2 p. m.; baseball game, Manhattan vs. Fort Riley,
 2:30 p. m. The Fort Riley team consisted of a picked
 nine from the 3d and 7th Cavalry, and the game
 ended by a defeat of the Manhattans with a score of
 25 to 11 in favor of the boys in blue.

The McCooks will arrive from Fort Leavenworth on
 Decoration Day and an interesting game of baseball
 is expected. The McCooks proudly can boast of some
 good players and the Fort Riley team will have to do
 its best to carry away the laurels of the day.

Target practice is progressing nicely, and carbine
 firing may be finished by next Saturday, both known
 distance and skirmish. Troop G, 3d Cav., Captain
 Hardie, is reported to be in the lead so far with nine
 sharpshooters and thirty-one marksmen.

The board of officers appointed to revise the new
 cavalry drill regulations will hold their first session to-
 morrow.

Open air concerts by the 7th Cavalry band will be
 resumed to-morrow, and take place three times a
 week.

Memorial Day will be observed at this post, and it
 is understood that General Forsyth and Lieutenant
 Bell will arrange for a programme, as a large excu-
 sion from the surrounding country is expected, for
 which the Union Pacific will run special trains and
 decrease rates. The Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Garrison,
 No. 15, Regular Army and Navy Union, will on that
 day turn out in a body and decorate the graves of
 their deceased comrades.

The lower part of the post exchange has been
 decidedly improved and elegant fixtures have taken
 the place of the old ones. The boys seem to ap-
 preciate the improvement and no complaints are heard
 in that direction.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

May 15, 1894.

Sergts. John Henderson and Paul Weddich, and Pri-
 vates Michael Keating, Rupert A. Ross and Gustav
 Rosenquist, all of Co. F, 14th Inf., while out sailing
 in the post boat from Fort Townsend, Wash., May 13,
 1894, were capsized off Admiralty Head in Puget
 Sound, and all except Private Keating were drowned.
 Private Keating was rescued by a boat from the
 lighthouse on Admiralty Head. He was still support-
 ing the dead body of Private Ross when rescued.
 The bodies of Sergeants Henderson and Weddich and
 Private Rosenquist were not recovered.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The "Knapsack" has these items:
 Mrs. Coates gave a very pretty card party Thurs-
 day evening. Miss Palmer and Captain Woodbury won

the first prizes, and Miss Margaret Thompson carried
 off the consolation prize. Those present were Mes-
 dames Whitall, Palmer, Blunt, McFarland, Newton,
 Morrison, Richards; Misses Sorley, Palmer, Whitall,
 Cooper, and Thompson; Captains Woodbury, Morris-
 son, and Palmer; Lieutenants Gregg, Sorley, Newton,
 Palmer, Irwin and Spence. Dainty refreshments were
 served at 11 p. m. The prizes were a cut glass violet
 bowl, and a Dresden cup and saucer.

Lieutenant Wright will join his company June 16.

At 8 o'clock this evening, May 14, the bells of St.
 Mark's Church will peal forth their merry notes to
 tell of the marriage of Lieutenant Guy G. Palmer to
 Miss Alice Hooper.

Lieutenant Tyler is expected back early in June.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WOOD, N. Y. H.

May 14, 1894.

Our little garrison has never looked better than at
 the present time, nor have the faces of its inmates
 ever worn a more pleasant expression than since 4:45
 p. m. on Saturday, May 12. We have beaten them at
 last, and when it counts most. How it was done can
 be told in a few words, viz.: previous hard practice
 and remarkably heavy batting. Our general good play-
 ing is due, we think, to the presence of our com-
 mandant and his wife on the field, as their frequent
 plaudits tended greatly to inspire us. The treatment
 we received at the hands of the Governor's Island
 boys was very pleasant. Our umpire, Private Thomas,
 a young artillery soldier of high aspirations, deserves
 great credit for his good judgment. The players and
 their positions were as follows:

Fort Wood.	Governor's Island.
Hotchkiss.....	Catcher.....Loomis
Dwyer.....	Pitcher.....Leonard
Cole.....	Short stop.....Barlow
Webster, Lieut.....	First base.....Veitelmeyer
Harkins.....	Second base.....Stevens, Lieut.
Rodenstein.....	Third base.....Farrell
Guiney.....	Left field.....Reisel
Munson.....	Centre field.....Marsh
Buerger.....	Left field.....Van Deusen, Lieut.
	Score: 17 to 4.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

New Bedford, Mass., May 24, 1894.

The U. S. Revenue Marine schoolship Chase is now
 lying alongside the dock at Rotch's wharf, and is rap-
 idly fitting out for a cruise to the Azores Islands and
 Spain, probably touching at Gibraltar and making a
 short trip up to Mediterranean during the summer.
 The new class of cadets, twelve in number, have al-
 ready begun their training and studies under the new
 regime, and are quickly picking up the nautical phrases
 and sailor terms so common aboard ship. There are
 five ex-naval cadets among the number, and with their
 previous training they somewhat "leaven" the whole.
 However, it is amusing to note the breaks of some of
 the new ones, such expressions as "up on the roof"
 (spar-deck), "downstairs," the "floor," in front" (for-
 ward), "ring two bells," and "pull on that line" being
 heard quite frequently at first. The cadets are instructed
 in navigation and practical seamanship by Lieutenants
 Jarvis and Peckham.

The Chase has recently been fitted up with new wire
 rigging and has been thoroughly overhauled and put
 in excellent condition.

Cadet F. C. Billard, who passed No 1 in the exami-
 nations at Washington, has been unanimously selected
 as caterer for the steamer "mess" and is well fitted
 for the position. He has provisioned the mess with
 stores for three months' cruise.

The fair maidens of New Bedford have been casting
 sly glances at the young gentlemen in uniform, and
 several cadets have received invitations to one or two
 soirees and dancing parties in town. The class now
 has a "Ward McAllister" and a "Beau Brummel"
 among its members.

Following is the roster of officers and cadets now
 aboard the Chase; probably one more watch officer
 will be added before she sails: J. W. Compton, Cap-
 tain, commanding; Daniel P. Foley, 2d Lieutenant and
 executive officer; D. H. Jarvis, 2d Lieutenant and
 navigating officer; H. L. Peckham, 3d Lieutenant;
 Edgar Straver, Surgeon; Cadets—Fred. C. Billard,
 Maryland; H. A. Pressey, Maine; R. Ridgely, Jr.,
 Georgia; Thos. L. Jenkins, North Carolina; B. M.
 Chiswell, Maryland; Moses Goodrich, New Hampshire;
 L. T. Cutter, New Hampshire; R. M. Sturdevant, Penn-
 sylvania; L. E. Ashbaugh, Michigan; J. C. Hooker,
 Mississippi; H. G. Hamlet, Massachusetts; B. H. Cam-
 den, West Virginia. L'OBUSIER

A LIVELY LOT OF VETERANS.

Thirty-two Confederate veterans drilled at Memphis
 against a crack corps of the Chickasaw Guards and
 beat them. The "Avalanche Appeal" says of this drill:

Such a group of spectators so thoroughly representa-
 tive of the South as it was and the South as it is, has
 never been seen in Memphis. An ex-Federal Brigadier,
 an ex-Confederate Brigadier, and an ex-Confederate
 Colonel were the judges.

It is said that among the 32 there were only three
 under 50 years of age, and it was apparent that in the
 ranks were men old enough to be grandfathers. Yet,
 to the amusement of the spectators, these men knew how
 to drill by Hardee's tactics. They had not lost their
 ability to keep step or to follow their lie leaders. They
 knew how to load and fire in cadence. They knew now
 to obey commands given rapidly, either for the manual
 of arms or for evolution. They could wheel like a
 gnat. They could double quick. In other words, these
 staid and sober citizens demonstrated that they had
 not forgotten the soldiery that once they knew. The
 veterans were awarded the prize.

And now an idea occurs, growing out of the splendid
 performance of the ex-Confederates! Let them chal-
 lenge an equal number of ex-Federals of the North to
 drill against them upon Memphis ground. It would
 be an event in which the whole country would be
 interested, and would tend to cement the friendship of
 the sections. What a great time it would be! At Bir-
 mingham last week the United Confederate Veterans
 were especially hospitable to Federal soldiers who had
 happened among them. They ignored the ancient grudge
 and clasped hands in that spirit of fellowship which
 becomes the soldier after the issue has been deter-
 mined. If such an affair as we have suggested could
 be arranged it would be a fitting response to the action
 of the military organization of Boston, which in 1868,
 was the first to extend the hand of fraternal friendship
 to the South, by inviting the Charleston Grays to be
 their guests. Why should not the proposition be car-
 ried out? It would tend to develop that sentiment of
 Americanism upon which the country must rely to-day
 as never before in all its history. It would emphasize
 the fact that our institutions have a surer foundation
 than the Anarchist and the Nihilist realizes. It would
 make assurance doubly sure. It would be patriotic to
 the truest sense. Therefore, let the challenge be issued
 "for the good of the country." The side to win will
 be the country's side. It would be the antithesis of
 the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Bonnie Blue
 Flag" in the blaze of a genuine, loyal Americanism.

The Navy Department has entered into a second
 contract with the G. W. Bliss Co., of Brooklyn,
 New York, for fifty Whitehead torpedoes, costing
 \$2,425 each. Each torpedo will have storage capa-
 city for 120 pounds of Navy standard gun cotton.

PRIVATE DOODLE'S MASH.



We give here a counterfeit presentation of the author of these verses, whose poetic talent has led to many inquiries concerning his personality. Some of his verses might be improved by skillful revision, but taken altogether they display rare ability.

"Their tricks an' craft have druv us daft,
They've ta'en us in, an' a' that;
But clar your decks, and here's the sex:
We love the jauds fir a' that."

—Jolly Beggars.

You say a soger should not wed,
His life is such a whirl;
Waal, p'raps; but every one, bedad,
Most allers has a girl;
An' I hev one—a daisy, too—
Acrost in Jersey City,
An' don't mind sayin', seein' it's you,
Her name is Connor—Kittie.

Is Kittie pretty? I should smile!
Why "pretty" can't come near it,
But if you're disengaged a while,
An' if you'd care to hear it,
I'll tell you straight the kind she is,
But, say, e'er I begin it,
I want you to remember this,
That you are nowheres in it.

She's just my size—not very tall—
But lissom as a willow;
Her throat is like the flakes that fall
In foam upon the billow,
Her eyes 'ud shame the jewels' shine
In Tiffany's famous shop, sir,
Her cheeks are lilies dipped in wine,
Her mouth—I giv it up, sir!

I giv it up! for, holly smokes!
How everyone 'ud jibe it—
One o' them blamed artillery blokes
Attemptin' to describe it—
When Shakespeare, Bryant, Burns, Moore,
Who druv the Muses' tandem,
Wud giv' it up as hopeless, sure,
An' swar it was beyond 'em.

I went to see her t'other night,
She must have heard me comin',
For in the hallway's shaded light,
Old "Comrades" sofly hummin',
She stood; an' that that blessed mouth—
Waal, I ain't no Saint Kevin,
A whisper—wrestle—kiss—"Git out!"—
I did, about eleven.

WILL STOKES, G o' the Fust.

DINNER TO COMMODORE ERBEN.

The English and American papers contain such full reports of the dinner given in London on the Queen's birthday, May 24, to Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan and the officers of the Chicago that we need not enlarge upon it here. Lord George Hamilton presided and proposed the toast to the Queen, President Cleveland and the United States, to which last toast Ambassador Bayard responded. Admiral Hornby proposed the toast to the United States Navy, and Rear Admiral Erben responded to it in the most successful speech of the evening. He said:

"I wish I could find words to express fully my feelings this evening in response to the enthusiasm with which this toast has been received, but I am unable to do so. Never since I entered the service of my country has such a compliment been paid to the American Navy as is paid to-night on the birthday of the Queen. Upon the arrival of the Chicago at Gravesend my old friend Anson (Capt. Charles V. Anson, secretary of the Dinner Committee) said to me, 'We propose to give you a little dinner in London.' I replied, 'Well, I'm with you—(cheers and laughter)—nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to meet my old friends in England at a dinner or somewhere else.' If I had known what Englishmen do when they get up a little dinner I would have got out of Gravesend forthwith. (Laughter.) When Englishmen make up their minds to receive a stranger they take him to their hearts right and day. The 'little dinner' has blossomed into a banquet of national importance. When the telegraphic reports of the banquet spread over the world every American serving on any American ship, from the highest to the lowest, will appreciate the kind manner in which his fellows have been received here this evening. (Loud cheers.) I cannot find words to express what I wish to say in behalf of the officers of the Chicago." After recalling several interesting experiences in Chinese waters, while co-operating with the British in suppressing the pirates, Rear-Admiral Erben caused tremendous applause by referring to the naval review in New York last year. "When I saw that parade," he said, "I thought that the day of jubilee had come. (Laughter.) The lion and the eagle marched down Broadway most triumphantly together. In the only way they ever will go." (Cheers.) In closing his speech Rear-Admiral Erben thanked his entertainers "from the bottom of his heart," both for himself and his fellow officers.

General Lord Roberts, formerly commander-in-chief of the forces in India, who sat on Admiral Erben's left, proposed the toast to Captain Mahan and the officers of the Chicago. In referring to Captain Mahan's book on "Sea Power in History," he said he could only wish that the Captain would turn his attention to the British navy. Exceptional enthusiasm was manifested during Lord Roberts' speech. In his response, Captain Mahan said that the officers of the Chicago would remember to the end of their days the cordiality of their reception in London. He acknowledged the assistance which he had received from many British officers when he was writing his book. He proposed the health of the British navy, with the sentiment that its future career might be as beneficent as its past had been glorious. Lord Brassey replied to the toast to the navy. The banquet, he said, was not merely a return of the courtesy extended to the British in New York last year. The promoters had aimed especially to express the feeling of affection prevalent throughout Great Britain for their kin beyond the sea.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will soon open bids for steel horse collars for artillery service.

The "Gaulois" states that a committee of official experts is at present making experiments with smokeless powder with the object of increasing its power in connection with a new rifle which is to replace the Lebel weapon in the French Infantry. The military authorities are understood to be thoroughly satisfied with the new rifle, which surpasses all others in length of range, quickness of fire and penetrative power.

Two samples of smokeless powder, manufactured at the Government station at Newport, were tested in a 4-in. gun last Thursday at the Proving Grounds. Velocities of 2,200 ft. per second were obtained, much to the satisfaction of the Ordnance officials. This powder has no nitro-glycerine in its composition, like the Leonard powder, which was tested some time ago with results not as good as those obtained to-day. Captain Sampson has doubts of using powder on board ship with nitro-glycerine in its composition and will conduct extensive experiments before selecting a smokeless powder for use in the Navy. He says that it must be demonstrated to his satisfaction that there is no danger with a nitro-glycerine powder before he is willing that it should be used on men-of-war.

In a lecture before the London Royal Institution, Prof. Victor Horsley, F. R. S., describes the almost explosive effects of the new small bullets travelling at a high rate of speed. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Professor Horsley early in his remarks drew attention to the popular fallacy which exists in the public mind respecting the humane nature of the injuries inflicted by small bullets, and his remarkable practical demonstrations with bullets no larger than those of a saloon pistol created complete surprise." Here is comfort for the advocates of the small bore naval bullets: The correspondent of the "Times" at Vienna says that the police at Ostrau who fired upon the striking miners May 9, used Mannlicher rifles. The terrible effects produced by them, he says, may be judged by the fact that although only twenty-three shots were fired at the strikers, forty-three persons were wounded. Baron Mundy, who went to Ostrau on behalf of the Government to note the character of the wounds inflicted upon the striking rioters shot, reports that the projectiles have the peculiar effect of splintering the bones, thus greatly increasing the percentage of deaths.

Experiments by the Gavrre Committee to determine the penetration of the Lebel bullet show that a plate of mild steel having a thickness of 4 mm. (1/16 inch) is, as a rule, traversed by the Lebel bullet; for on an average only one bullet in six remains imbedded. Sheet-iron 4 mm. in thickness placed in front of masonry exercises no appreciable effect on the penetration of the bullet into the wall itself. The same thickness of sheet-iron, or even sheet-iron of only 2 mm., placed in rear of the wall completely stops bullets which have passed through a 4 1/2-inch brick wall. So long as the crumbling of the wall in front of it does not expose the plate to the direct action of the bullet, the plating suffers neither deterioration nor bulging; but the wall becomes speedily breached if a sufficient number of bullets (from four to ten) strike close enough together. This brickwork does not allow itself to be deeply penetrated by bullets, but it breaks up over a certain area. Hence the force of the shock does not tend to open the way to the projectile, but to pulverize a certain volume of the material. It was found that bullets were stopped by a plate .079 thick and another of .118 inch, with 3.15 inches of cement between them. Penetration only took place when four bullets strike in the same spot.

Concerning Herr Dowe's bulletproof coat, a Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald" says: "One fact which these repeated trials have made clear, and which is admitted by the inventor himself, is that his material cannot be used as a coat. The stuff is about half an inch thick and is not flexible, so that it cannot be used as a garment. Dowe's own idea is that his stuff, which one correspondent has described as a wire netting encased in a cementlike mass, should be made into plates, of which every soldier would carry one in his knapsack, and at the commencement of a fight fasten it to that part of the body which most required protection. That the material seems likely to prove of value as a shield or screen against bullets is shown by the determination of the German War Office to continue the tests with a view to utilizing the invention in fortresses and ship batteries. The so-called coat with which Herr Dowe has conducted his experiments weighs six pounds and costs 15 marks, or about \$3, to manufacture. Two rivals to the tailor Dowe are in the field. One of these is a fellow citizen of Mannheim, a certain Herr Reidel, who claims to have invented a material which is much lighter and cheaper, besides being adapted for insertion into ordinary uniforms. The other is an Austrian engineer named Scarnes, who brought out a similar invention some years ago." The display of the bulletproof dress is one of the features of the exhibition at the London Pavilion by Mr. Manard Hubner and the Misses Julie and Rose Manard, who constitute the Manard team of rifle experts. The Pall Mall Budget says: "Mr. Hubner commenced operations by putting a few bullets through several 10-gauge rolled plates to show the velocity of the bullets. Then Miss Manard, wearing apparently a fashionable tailor-made tweed walking dress, placed herself opposite the man with the gun 10 yards away. He fired and the ball struck her in the chest. She smiled unconcernedly. There was no doubt about the rifle being charged. One heard the dull thud of the bullet as it struck, just as one had heard the sharp ring of the iron plate. Nor was there any trickery in the firing."

"Cadet Days: a Story of West Point," published by Harper & Brothers, is one of the very best of Capt. Charles King's many excellent stories. It should be read by every one who has ever been at West Point and by all who are ambitious of a military career. Its author avails himself with rare skill of his experience of cadet life. The illustrations add much to the interest of the volume.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. T. S. McCaleb, Ninth Inf.; First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, Fifth Art.; First Lieut. Fred S. Foltz, First Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third Art.; First Lieut. Palmer Tilton, retired; First Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Art.

The strength of the united military forces of England, which 10 years ago numbered 527,390, now stands at 641,840, an increase of 114,450. The principal increase has been in the army and army reserve, 83,000; militia and volunteers, 31,000.

The cavalry at Fort Myer enjoyed a treat on Monday last and an object lesson in jumping, through the courtesy of Mr. S. S. Howland, who brought to the riding hall his horse Ontario, who made a jump of 5 ft. 8 in. He has a record of 7 ft. 1 in., but owing to the cross light in the hall no attempt was made to force him to his best.

The Quartermaster's Department has under consideration a number of caps for army use submitted by private firms. All of them have very high crowns, about 4 in. in height. The Department has not, up to the present time, received satisfactory samples of the caps made from its designs, but is expecting them within the next week or so.

It has been definitely decided not to appoint a board to make investigation of the criticisms of the new Artillery Drill Regulations. The changes suggested by the officers are of a minor character and few in number and the department will take them under consideration itself. The appointment of a board for examination of the criticisms of the new Infantry Drill Regulations will soon be made. The matter is now in the Secretary's hands and he is expected to take it up at any moment.

The value of Mr. Lewis Randolph Hamersly's "Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps" is evidenced by the fact that a fifth edition has been called for. This last edition is revised, with numerous additions by its author, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps and is now the head of the house publishing this volume, L. A. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia.

Of the English General, Sir Edward Hamley, it is said that Thackeray, who, at one time, had a great dislike to him, used to talk about him as "that gunner whom Blackwood always has with him." But it is recorded that on one occasion, when, at Mr. Blackwood's table, Thackeray was, greatly to his host's annoyance, running down Hamley, Blackwood took a quiet revenge, which, as he always boasted, brought Thackeray to his knees at once. "I am thinking of asking Hamley," he said, "to review your works, Mr. Thackeray." "Oh, for Heaven's sake, don't! I unsay all that I have said if you will spare me," is the reported reply.

"Our English Cousins," by Richard Harding Davis, is a reprint by Harper & Brothers of a series of admirable sketches of English life contributed by Mr. Davis to "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Davis has an excellent faculty for investing hackneyed themes with a new interest. There are five sketches in all, with 34 illustrations. From the same publishers we have a volume of short stories by Mr. Davis with an excellent likeness of the author. It is entitled "The Exiles, and Other Stories," seven in all, with 17 illustrations. Mr. Davis has achieved an enviable reputation as a writer for so young a man. He comes to his talent by natural inheritance, his father being Mr. Clark Davis, editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and his mother Rebecca Harding Davis, one of the most talented of our female authors.

A practical joke at the expense of a whole regiment is rather a dangerous pastime to indulge in, as (reports the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") a peasant coming from the neighborhood of Arras has just learned to his discomfort. The corps was marching through a village in that part of the country, when suddenly the command to halt was heard, and was naturally repeated by the officers of the different companies. Great, however, was the surprise of the Colonel when he found that the gallant 33d had been brought to a standstill. He had not given the command in question and a stern investigation soon led to the detection of the culprit, who had been watching the effects of his jest with much composure from the doorway of a public house at which he was lounging. The fellow was at once seized, and, guarded by four soldiers with fixed bayonets, was promptly on the road to Arras, whither the regiment was returning. Ere the town was reached, however, the Colonel released his prisoner, who was now in a very penitent mood, but not before giving him a severe reprimand.

Dr. Albert Shaw, in a timely article on "The Municipal Framework of German Cities," written for the June number of the "Century," says that there seems to be an almost unconquerable delusion in the popular mind that our American cities are the only ones which show the phenomena of rapid growth, and that their newness excuses their failure to provide well for the common necessities of urban life. To combat this idea, Dr. Shaw quotes an array of statistics that is startling. In 1870 New York had nearly 950,000 people, while Berlin had barely 800,000. In 1880 Berlin had outgrown New York, and in 1890 it still maintained the lead, having 1,578,794 people, as against New York's 1,515,301. This is as fast a growth as Chicago's, and twice as fast as Philadelphia's. In the past 15 years Hamburg has grown three times as fast as Boston and twice as fast as Baltimore. Leipzig has outstripped San Francisco in 15 years and has grown much more rapidly than St. Louis. Munich and Breslau have distanced Cincinnati and Cologne has put Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh in the shade, while Magdeburg, starting with a far smaller population than Detroit and Milwaukee in 1880, has now almost reached their size. The same story can be told of a score of smaller German cities, whose names are hardly known to the average American, and which have yet increased far more rapidly in size than our booming American cities, proudly pointed to as instances of marvelous growth, such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Rochester.

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Concerning the failure of a Harveyized
armor plate Mr. F. Cremer, of the
American Metallurgical Works, Phoenixville,
Pa., whose specialty is tungsten, its alloys and
combinations, writes us as follows: "The nickel
Harveyized steel is simply an alloy consisting
of steel, nickel and chromium, nickel being
added to increase the toughness, chromium to
increase the hardness of the material. Theoretically,
no objections could be raised, but as
chromium is exceedingly brittle, counteracting
the effect of the nickel, and at the same time very
hard to melt, a lack of uniformity in the plates is
unavoidable. Parts of the plates will have a
higher percentage of chromium than the one in-
tended, and when struck by a projectile will
cause a shattering of the plate into minute frag-
ments. If we can add another metal, capable of
imparting to steel its hardness without annulling
an armor plate will have been found. Fortu-
nately, there exists such a metal which metal-
lurgists call tungsten or wolframium. The hard-
ness which steel, and even the much less brittle
wrought iron, derives from it is little short of
marvellous; any degree of hardness can be ob-
tained without impairing the effect of the nickel.
Tungsten is more fusible than chromium, and a
more uniform casting can be obtained, but if it
were not, slight irregularities would not involve
such risks as are necessarily due to the use of
chromium. In this case slight differences in
hardness would be the only effect. Tungsten
is used in every kind of steel where at the same
time hardness and toughness are called for. The
famous Damascus steel and our best tool steels,
blades, razors, etc., all contain it in a greater or
lesser amount, and its applicability to the manu-
facture of armor plates is obvious. There are
strong reasons, too, for attributing the well-
known excellence of Krupp's armor plates, whose
composition is kept a secret, to the use of this
metal. It is true, experiments with tungsten in
this line have never been made in this country,
but the national interest imperatively demands
that they should be made. If, contrary to all
expectations, they should fail, no harm would
result, but if successful, an immense benefit
would be derived therefrom for the nation."

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OPINIONS OF A VIRGINIA SOLDIER.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish an interesting
volume, "Recollections of a Virginian in the
Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars, by Gen.
Dabney Herndon Maury, ex-United States Minister
to Colombia." General Maury is the son of
Capt. John Minor Maury, who served as flag
captain of Commodore David Porter's fleet
against the pirates of the West Indies and
fought on Lake Champlain with Macdonough,
whose name, by the way, is misspelled in this
volume. Matthew Fontaine Maury was the
brother of John M. and the uncle of Dabney,
who describes him as the most lovable man he
ever knew. General Maury is a graduate of
West Point, but he retains no pleasant recol-
lections of his experiences there, describing his
four years as the "only unhappy years of a
very happy life." McClellan was at the head of
his class, and at the foot the first year was
"Stonewall" Jackson, then an awkward and un-
cultured youth. There was Grant, too, "a very
good and lively fellow, whom everybody liked,"
proficient in mathematics and able to clear a
six-foot bar in the riding hall. Hancock and
Franklin were there also, and Father Deshon,
"a very amiable and able man."

General Maury's volume is one of interesting
reminiscences and personal characterizations.
John Phoenix Derby was "an everlasting
talker," who "uttered a stream of coarse wit, to
the great disgust of Joe Johnston," the one who
fell at Chapultepec. McClellan is described as
having "the happiest faculty of acquiring knowl-
edge I have ever known," and "he knew well
how to use it when the occasion came." "His
sympathies were with the Southern States, in
which were his kindest and warmest friends."
"Every feeling and instinct of his nature were
averse to the character and war policy of the
Administration." "Personally as brave as
Grant, and of a higher spirit, he seemed
to lack that inflexible decision of opinion and
purpose which bore Grant to his great future."
Hancock and Meade "were high-toned gentle-
men and great commanders. In fact, no State in
the Union has produced so many great soldiers
as Pennsylvania, save Virginia." Stonewall
Jackson, "cool and impassive of aspect, was
tenderly affectionate and full of fun; filled with
conscientious scruples, he was at times cruelly
unjust." Col. Charley May, though a "light
dragon," was six feet four and of tremendous
frame. Five of the May brothers averaged over
six feet three inches, and all were men of marked
character. William May, of the Navy, was the
only one of the brothers not over six feet in
stature. "They were a gallant race, those Mays,
the men handsome and proud, and the women
beautiful."

Gen. William H. Jackson, "Red Jackson,"
when lieutenant in the Rifles, once rode up to
a grizzly on a horse with one blind side, which
was turned toward the bear, and cleft the skull
of the grizzly with his sword. "It is doubtful
if such an exploit was ever elsewhere attempted
or accomplished." "Rosecrans was a great soldier
and a generous gentleman." Forrest was over
six feet in stature, of powerful mien, of great
activity and daring, and "a king among the

bravest men of his time and country." He was never surprised or attacked, and "had probably slain more men in battle with his own hand than any man living." "His insubordination was only caused by the wonderful success he constantly won while having his own way." He "understood well how to patch the lion's skin with the fox's tail, and to supplement force with stratagem." He "will always stand as the great exponent of the mounted riflemen to fight with the revolver when mounted, and with the rifle on foot. His troops were not dragoons, 'who fought indifferently on foot or horseback,' nor were they cavalry who fought only mounted and with sabres. Few of his command ever bore sabres, save some of his officers, who wore them as a badge of rank. None of Forrest's men could use the sabre. He himself had no knowledge of its use, but he would encounter half a dozen expert 'sabreurs' with his revolver." "He was born a soldier, as men are born poets, and his whole warfare was Napoleonic." "I do not believe," says General Maury, "that four years' confinement under military surveillance at West Point would have made him a greater soldier than he was." In his disparaging views of the Military Academy, Maury had the sympathy of Dick Taylor, whom he quotes as saying: "Take a boy of 16 from his mother's apron strings, shut him up under constant surveillance for four years at West Point, send him to a two-company post upon the frontier, where he does little but play seven-up and drink whiskey at the sutler's, and by the time he is 45 years old he will furnish the most complete illustration of suppressed mental development of which human nature is capable, and many such specimens were made generals on both sides when the war began."

The experience of Forrest was exceptional, and his success in his peculiar field simply shows that a man of unusual ability is a law unto himself. We have seen a man painting with his toes, and doing it very well, too, but we did not argue from this that arms are a useless incumbrance to an artist. Education in precedents does not hamper the man of genius, who rises superior to circumstances, but it does certainly greatly aid the average man, who in the long run does the work of the world. Napoleon was not hindered from disregarding precedent because he had received in the schools of Brienne and Paris the best military education France could offer. He could not have succeeded at Toulon without it, and the evidence of its value is shown throughout his career. Hannibal was trained to the art of war from infancy by his father, who taught him to lead the Carthaginian hosts with which he fought the Romans. War was almost the sole occupation of his life. Caesar learned the art in Spain and Gaul before he achieved distinguished conquests. He was a ripe scholar and devoted much time to the science of arms. He was a phenomenon, and it will hardly do for us to omit the education of our officers, expecting to obtain a Caesar on call. Washington had an early military training with English officers, and subsequently was aided by educated European military talent. "To Steuben the Continental Army was mainly indebted for its discipline," and Congress was compelled to ask Louis XVI. for engineers. Gen. Charles Lee said, "We had not an officer in the army who knew the difference betwixt a chevaux de frise and a cabbage garden." It was his own experience that prompted Washington to urge the establishment of our Military Academy. Scott, whose long service had transformed him into an able general, wrote to the commission appointed to examine the Military Academy in 1860: "I give it as my fixed opinion that, but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

Military science does not, like Jack Cade's learning, come by nature. Great generals are made by education, brains and opportunity. Academies can supply only the education, but it is this that enables brains to take advantage of opportunity. Arguments that should properly be directed against the possible defects of a given

educational system do not prove the value of ignorance.

TRIAL OF HARVEYZED ARMOR.

An important test of Harveyized armor took place on Saturday last at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. An 18-inch Harveyized plate, representing a group of armor for the sides of the battleship Indiana, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Works, was fired at, but owing to a large interior crack developed during the tempering process did not withstand very favorably the attack made upon it.

The official report of the test, submitted by Lieutenant Mason, who had the matter in charge, has been received at the Navy Department. The length of the plate was 15 feet 11 inches and its width 7 feet 5 inches. At the top the thickness of the plate was 18 inches and at the bottom 8 inches, the entire weight of the plate being 33½ tons. It was secured to a 36-inch oak backing by 26 ¾-inch bolts. The gun used was a 12-inch breechloading rifle, and the distance of the plate from the muzzle of the gun was 380 feet.

A charge of 269¼ pounds was used in the first round. It gave the 12-inch armor piercing projectile a striking velocity of 1,465 ft. sec. and a striking energy of 12,600 ft. tons. The ratio of energy to that necessary to just perforate wrought iron of the same thickness was 1.06. The projectile was of normal weight and dimensions, hardened ¾ inches below bourrelet. When fired, it struck the plate normally, 83 inches from the right edge, 36 inches from the top and 12 inches above the taper line, penetrating 19 inches from the face of the plate. It rebounded 35 feet to the front, entire and slightly set up with three longitudinal cracks, one seven inches long over shoulder of the ogival; another six inches long in the upper part of the body and extending through bourrelet, and another 11 inches long, beginning in upper part of the body and running upward as far as the shoulder of the ogival.

The plate was cracked through from top to bottom through this impact, seven inches wide at the top, six inches wide at the impact and two inches wide at the bottom, and also cracked from impact to left edge, six inches wide at impact, one-half inch wide at left edge. This horizontal crack showed a flaw or temper crack in the plate extending from the left edge to nearly the middle of the plate within to one inch of the front and rear surfaces. Portions of this flaw were discolored by oil. In some places there was sufficient oil to be very susceptible to the touch. The upper left-hand portion of the plate was lifted several inches, forcing up the first layer of backing. No armor bolts were broken.

The charge of powder in the second round was increased to 41.3 pounds. The shot was given a striking velocity of 1,926 ft. sec., and a striking energy of 21,882 ft. tons. The ratio of energy to that just necessary to perforate wrought iron of the same thickness was 1.84. The Carpenter projectile, hardened three inches below the bourrelet, struck the plate normally on the right-hand fragment, consisting of about three-eighths of the original plate, 36 inches from the top, 33 inches from the right edge, 50 inches from impact No. 1 and 12 inches above the taper line. The shell penetrated to within two inches of the back of the plate and then broke up, leaving its point welded into the center of the fragment of back bulge and twisting off. The rest of the ogival and the bourrelet remained about eight inches further out, apparently just lying in the hole. Portions of the remainder of the projectile dropped in front of the plate. The plate was cracked through from impact No. 1, through this impact, to the right edge, with cracks six and one-half inches wide at impact No. 1, and five and one-half inches wide at the right edge. A fine crack was developed from the impact nearly to the bottom of the plate and another one running nearly to the top. There were also several fine radial cracks about the shot hole. No armor bolts were broken.

The results of this test have brought out expressions concerning the advisability of Harveyizing armor. A number of experts of the Ordnance Bureau favor the continuance of the process, but there are also a large number who think that more experiments should be made in

this matter before compelling the firms having armor contracts on their hands to turn out a number of plates and have them rejected simply because the process, as applied to thick plates, was a failure. Much interest is attached to the trial of the seventeen-inch plate, representing a group of armor for the barbettes of the Massachusetts, which is to take place on Saturday. It is believed that the results of this test will aid in definitely establishing whether or not the process can be applied to thick plates with success. Assistant Secretary McAdoo is contemplating appointing a board to conduct extensive experiments in this matter, and such action on his part is to be commended.

If the Congressional committee at present investigating the armor plate frauds had witnessed Thursday the test at Indian Head of a rejected six-inch Harveyized Carnegie plate, which has already withstood three shots of 1,800 and 2,000 feet velocities, any views its members might have regarding inferior armor turned out by this company might have been materially changed. The plate was rejected on account of cracks and blowholes, but was given to the Government for testing purposes. The three shots which had previously been fired failed to either widen or lengthen the cracks, although their impacts were very close together and in the direct line of the cracks. A six-inch projectile was fired at the plate on Thursday with a velocity of 2,000 feet. It struck the plate at a point near one of the former impacts and within about 12 inches of the top of the plate. The Ordnance officials expected that the plate would be demolished, but, contrary to their expectations, it successfully resisted the shot, the latter penetrating but a few inches and then scattering into fragments.

This is the first time a plate below 10½ inches in thickness has withstood a shot fired at it with a velocity of 2,000 feet. The trial was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the plate had already been struck by shots of velocities of 1,800 and 2,000 feet, and ordnance experts are very much pleased with the result. Captain Sampson says that this trial shows conclusively the advantages of the Harvey process.

Although quite a number of the new rifles have been assembled at the Springfield armory, it is doubtful now if any will be issued until after the target practice is over. There has been a great deal of delay in the matter of providing suitable bayonets for the pieces. The Ordnance Department is anxious to fit the bayonets with aluminum haft and is experimenting with this end in view at the present time. The results so far have been such as to justify the belief that aluminum haft will be made. There has also been delay in regard to the manufacture of the smokeless powder. General Schofield expresses no disappointment over the failure of the Army to get the new arm. He says that the Springfield rifle is an excellent weapon and its continuance in the Army for another year will make no difference. He hopes, however, to begin supplying the new rifle to the regiments by the fall, at least.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, returned to Washington last week from Boston, where he had made a close inspection of the Naval Prison. He went to each prisoner personally and asked if he had any complaints to make about the treatment he had received, and received invariably a negative answer. The prison, he says, is as clean and as neat as a new pin and the cells are a great deal better than quarters he has had upon some ships of the Navy. The work on the extension of the structure will begin very soon.

The solarometer, which Lieut. William H. Beecher has invented and which was tried so successfully a few weeks ago, will undergo another and more crucial test beginning next Wednesday. The instrument will be used on the North-German Lloyd steamer Weimar during her voyage to Bremen, which begins on that day. It will be used by the officers of the vessel. Observations will also be taken by the sextant, and a comparison of the results of the two instruments will be made. The work of the solarometer recently was excellent and Lieutenant Beecher is receiving many congratulations upon his successful invention.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

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BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail Senior Officer, Bering Sea Fleet, U. S. S. Mohican, Port Townsend.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend, Wash., May 17 for Sitka and Unalaska.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
At Newport, May 22, from Norfolk, Va., with Constellation in tow. Ordered to prepare to sail for Bluefields early in June.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Left Port Townsend, Wash., for Sitka and Unalaska May 17.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend May 15 for Sitka, and thence to Unalaska.

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons (s. a. s.)
Sailed from Montevideo, April 18, for U. S.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (a. s.)
Flagship. At Nagasaki, Japan. Advances from Wusing, China, April 13, where the Baltimore arrived on the above date from a short cruise, announced the health of everybody on board very good. The two officers, Ensign W. H. Buck and Cadet C. C. Fewell, who had been transferred to the hospital at Yokohama, have returned to the ship entirely well.

BANCROFT, Comdr. A. S. Snow.
Practice cruiser; at Annapolis.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.
Arrived at La Libertad May 21.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (s. a. s.)
Left Montevideo for Callao May 10.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)
Flagship. At Gravesend, England, May 22. Orders have been issued to the Chicago to proceed to Antwerp on June 1 and spend two weeks in Belgian waters. Her officers will visit the Exposition now in progress at Antwerp, and as the American exhibit there is very large they will probably have a royal time. A number of apprentices whose terms of enlistment have expired will be shipped home from Antwerp.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)
League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.)
Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat. Newport, R. I.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.
Despatch-boat. At Fort Monroe.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.
Training-ship; Massachusetts. At Boston, Mass. Address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins.
Training-ship. At Yorktown, Va.; Comdr. Kingsley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickins.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat. Left Boston May 22.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, 10 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick.
En route to the United States. Sailed from Gibraltar May 2 for New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)
At New York Navy Yard. To sail early in June for Bluefields.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley (b. s. f.)
Left Yokohama April 9 for San Francisco, Cal.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace (n. a. s.)
At Hampton Roads. Address Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
At Amherstburg, Ont., May 9.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend, Wash., for Sitka and Unalaska May 17.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Imrey (a. s.)
Left Shikawan May 22 for Hankow.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.
Practice-ship, Naval Academy. At Annapolis.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)
At San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)
Flagship. At Puerto Ensenda.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)
At Bluefields, Nicaragua. To be relieved and come north in June.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.)
Left Yokohama May 10 for Unalaska.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)
Flagship. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.
Training-ship. At New York Navy Yard.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)
At Port Townsend, Wash., May 22. Before the departure of the Ranger to join Bering Sea fleet Lieut. E. D. Bostick, who was recently court-martialed on charges of drunkenness, was detached. This is taken as an indication that the court did not exonerate him. Sailed from New Whatcom May 25 for Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, 14 Guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce.
At Newport, R. I. (Receiving-ship for boys.) Her officers were ordered detached May 21 and ordered to the Constellation, which is to take her place as receiving-ship. The Richmond will be towed by the Atlanta to Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS, Sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.
Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school, New York. On her annual cruise, and was at New London, Conn., May 18, to sail a few days later for Fayal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson (n. a. s.)
At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Will return to U. S. to receive extensive overhauling.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO.
Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith at Newport, R. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.
Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Curtis (n. a. s.)
On a cruise for wrecks. Was at Vineyard Haven May 12.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (n. a. s.)
At Montevideo. A cable announces the Yantic was at the quarantine station, Martin Garcia, May 23, and that there was scarlatina among some of her crew.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend May 17 for Sitka and Unalaska.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 18.—Lieut. J. R. Selfridge granted six months' sick leave.

Lieut. A. P. Speyers, detached from the Yorktown and ordered to treaters at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Carpenter P. T. Ward detached from the Navy Yard at New York and ordered as Inspector of Steel at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY 19.—Following officers are ordered to attend the course at the Naval War College and Torpedo School June 1: Comdr. George E. Ide detached from duty as member of the board of inspection of merchant vessels, New York, June 9; Comdr. John S. Newell detached from Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, June 9; Comdr. C. J. Train detached from instruction in ordnance, Washington, June 6; Comdr. George F. P. White, Comdr. N. M. Dyer, Comdr. Joshua Bishop, detached from the Naval Observatory June 9; Comdr. R. P. Leary, Comdr. Henry W. Lyon, Lieut.-Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, Lieut.-Comdr. William Swift, Lieut. W. R. Rush detached from instruction in ordnance, Washington, June 9; Lieut. David Peacock, Lieut. J. M. Robinson detached from ordnance instruction, Washington, June 9; Ensign E. A. Anderson and Ensign A. H. Robertson.

MAY 21.—Officers of the Richmond detached and ordered to the Constellation.
Ensign H. E. Parmenter ordered to equipment duty, New York, June 1.

Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger granted three months' leave of absence, with permission to visit Canada.

MAY 22.—Chief Engineer John W. Moore placed on the retired list on May 24.

Pey Inspector A. D. Bachs placed on the retired list May 23.

Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on May 23 and ordered to temporary duty on board the Vermont on June 6.

Comdr. George M. Book ordered to report on June 12 at Newport to attend the course at the Naval War College and Torpedo School.

The leave granted Ensign F. W. Toppin has been extended for one year from June 12, with permission to remain abroad.

MAY 23.—Lieut. Arthur P. Osborn detached from the Enterprise and ordered to attendance upon the course at the War College and Torpedo School, Newport.

MAY 24.—Lieut. John C. Colwell detached from duty, office of Naval Intelligence, June 13, and ordered to report to Commandant, New York Navy Yard, for duty on board the Cincinnati on June 14.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley detached as executive officer of the receiving ship St. Louis, June 13, and ordered to report for duty as executive officer of the Cincinnati on June 14.

Lieut. William M. Irwin ordered to duty on board training ship Portsmouth as the relief of Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, who is ordered to the Cincinnati.

Ensign A. M. Beecher detached from duty as inspector of armor at Bethlehem Iron Works and ordered to Navy Yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. H. M. P. Huse detached from duty at the

Naval Academy and ordered to the Cincinnati, June 14.
Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar detached from duty in connection with cruisers 7 and 8 on June 14 and ordered to the Cincinnati.

JUNE 14.—Lieut. C. A. Gove detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Passed Asst. Engrs. R. R. Litch and George E. Burd and Asst. Engr. W. S. Burke detached from duty in connection with the Cincinnati on June 14 and ordered to duty on board that vessel on the same day.

Capt. Henry Glass detached from duty at Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Cincinnati.

Lieut. W. D. Rose detached from the Independence and ordered to Mare Island for duty on board the Monterey.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal ordered from the Norfolk Navy Yard to Washington to appear before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to make statement in relation to interoceanic canal.

Lieut. W. H. Everett detached from duty as executive officer of the Minnesota and ordered to Norfolk for duty in connection with the Montgomery.

Revenue Marine.

Leaves of absence have been issued to Revenue Marine officers as follows: 2d Lieut. J. B. Hull, six days; 2d Lieut. A. J. Anderson, ten days; 2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, nine days; 2d Asst. Engr. E. J. Noonan, 29 days; Capt. L. M. Stodder, nine days; Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, 15 days' extension; 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey, 12 days.

TRIAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The final trial trip of the U. S. cruiser Columbia at sea off the Capes of Delaware was made on May 17 and 18, and lasted 48 hours, the weather conditions being favorable. For six hours, it is reported, the Columbia was driven ahead at full speed under natural draught, and with her three screws and eight boilers working. During this trial the ship was spurred for two hours at 18½ knots an hour. Then on account of a heated bearing the vessel was slowed down, and but for this it is thought she would have exceeded 18½ knots under the natural draught.

Friday night, May 18, another six-hour trial was made, with the two wing screws working and the centre screw disconnected. Saturday morning, May 20, still another six-hour trial was made, this time the centre screw working and the wing screws disconnected. It was found that the portholes of the gun casings of the latter were too small and that the bulkhead back of the guns had been built too close to the breech to allow the guns to be swung freely when the gun crew is working them.

The official report is expected next week. The members of the board are said to be highly pleased with the vessel, which is a credit to her designers and builders. During her high speed there was little or no vibration. The members of the Board of Inspection present were Commo. Thomas O. Seefridge, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Chief Engr. R. W. Milligan, Lieut.-Comdr. Seaton, Schroeder and R. B. Bradford, S. Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward and Medical Insp. H. J. Babin. Accompanying the Board were Asst. Naval Constructor John G. Tawressey and Past Asst. Engrs. Thomas F. Carter and R. T. Hall.

During the trials the engines were run by Chief Andrade and his staff, Chief Engr. Milligan and his assistants taking indicator cards every two hours.

TRIAL OF THE CUSHING.

Lieutenant Fletcher, commanding the torpedo-boat Cushing, now at Newport, has forwarded a report to the Navy Department in regard to the recent experiment run off that vessel from Washington to Newport by the inland passage. The purpose of the trip was to demonstrate whether the Cushing or a similar craft in time of war or other emergency could be used as a despatch-boat between the seat of government and the torpedo station at Newport through protected inland water courses. The Cushing was weighted as in actual service and drew six feet, but such a run as was made by her was found to be perfectly practicable. The time from Washington to Newport was 36 hours. The log showed 90 miles on the Potomac, 110 miles to Chesapeake City, on the bay, 14 miles in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 55 miles on the Delaware River to Bordentown, N. J., 41 miles in the Delaware and Raritan Canals, and 37 miles on the Raritan River and the upper bay of New York; thence by way of the East River and the Sound to Newport. The time from New York to Newport was 6 hours and 50 minutes, believed to be the best on record.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Lieut.-Comdr. Adolph Marx, chief of the Hydrographic Office at New York, is making an investigation of charges preferred by Foreman Mitchell, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, concerning a waste of money in the construction of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is said at the Department that the charges are as much the result of spite work as of a desire to reform existing evils. The charges are directed particularly against Quartermaster A. W. Lane and Civil Engr. P. C. Asserman. It is learned at the Department that the Tracey administration placed Lane above Mitchell in the direction of the work at the yard. This angered Mitchell, who claims that he should have had control. Asserman supported Lane in the controversy, which is said to have aroused Mitchell's ire against that officer. The following is a copy of the charges, which were filed on May 6 with the Assistant Secretary:

"First—The rebuilding of the boundary wall around the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which work has cost the United States Government about \$23.50 per thousand to lay the brick, and which work should not have cost over \$4.25.

"Second—The alteration of 18 bilgeways in the granite drydock has cost the United States \$2,000. This work should not have cost over \$800, showing a waste of \$1,200 of the public money from Aug. 1, 1893, to April 1, 1894.

"Third—The building of two wooden flat sages for the use of the ferry to Cob Dock, which work cost over \$700. This should not have cost over \$275 altogether, or \$137 per flat. The cost of printing and calking is not included in this bill. It is one of the sharp practices of the yard to charge work done on one job to the expense of another.

These are but three of the many crooked jobs done in the past few months. They have cost the Government over 100 per cent. more than they should. All this has been done through the inefficiency and knavery of A. W. Lane, quartermaster in charge of mechanics.

"It is a common occurrence for some of the mechanics of the yards and docks to go out of the east gate during working hours and return to the yard drunk. These men would then secrete themselves in some building and sleep. All this has been possible through the inefficiency and knavery of A. W. Lane."

Various Naval Items.

A telegram from London, May 22, states that the United States cruiser Chicago will furnish a large detachment of sailors to take part in the International Fire Congress parade on June 10, in which the American delegates to the Congress will also participate. The British contingents will comprise representatives of forty-five British fire brigades, under the command of Sir Eyre Shaw. Lord Kimberley has invited Rear-Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, to attend the Queen's birthday celebration at the Foreign Office on May 26.

H. B. M. war ships Blake and Tartar, arrived off Boston, Mass., May 23, and came to anchor. The usual civilities were exchanged.

The gunboat Machias, which is to be lengthened 4 feet, was successfully cut in two at the Navy Yard, New York, on May 19, under the direction of Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N. The keel is also being lengthened and both vessels are expected to leave the dry-dock by July 1.

One of the engines for the two torpedo boats being constructed for the Maine, under the supervision of Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, at the Navy Yard, New York, was subjected to a preliminary shop trial on May 22, and it is reported as highly satisfactory.

The Judge-Advocate-General's office has drafted a deed for the transfer to the City of Brooklyn of Navy Yard lands costing \$1,208,000.

The sister ship of the Columbia, the Minneapolis, is now so far advanced that her contractor's trial trip will occur on the 5th of June. From her dock she is expected to develop at least 21,500 horsepower, and as the Columbia with only 18,000 horsepower made 22.8 knots, it is believed that the Minneapolis with her increased power will make at least 23.5 knots. Preparations for the trial trip are already being made at the Department.

The oiling arrangements of the new cruisers have been found not at all fitted for the purpose, and modifications are being made wherever practicable. The flow of oil in the automatic oilers is far from good, although too much lubricant being used for the requirements of the service.

The exact date of the power trials of the Maine has not been fixed, but will likely take place early in June.

The Bennington arrived at La Libertad on the 20th inst., and the following day a long cablegram was received from Commander Thomas, stating that the situation in Salvador was serious. The Bennington will remain in those waters until peace is restored.

Poultny Bigelow gave a dinner in London Thursday evening to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. Mark Twain made the speech of the evening. At the dinner this week the principal toast, to the American Navy and its officers, will be answered by Capt. Mahan.

The father of Assistant Engineer Julius A. Kaiser, U. S. N., died in Washington, D. C., on the 21st inst., aged 74.

Rear Admiral Jonett, of the Navy, was quite severely injured on Tuesday last by being run over while boarding a cable car in Washington. Careless driving on the part of a teamster came near making a vacancy on the retired list of Rear Admirals.

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Goodrich, of the Concord, in relation to a visit paid him by a viceroy of one of the Chinese provinces while he was cruising in Asiatic waters. A copy of a letter to the Commander from the viceroy is enclosed in the report. From the communication it appears that the Chinese official took quite a fancy to Commander Goodrich. He writes in most flowery terms of the courteous reception accorded him by that officer and of the efficiency of the crew of the vessel.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. W. B. Spurgeon, P. A. Surgeon George H. Barber, Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise, Ensign W. B. Fletcher, Ensign H. E. Parmenter, Lieut. J. B. Briggs, Capt. Allen V. Reed, Paymaster James A. Ring, Lieut. H. Hutchins.

Assistant Secretary McAduo will deliver the oration next Sunday at the decoration of the graves of the United States Naval Cemetery at Brooklyn.

The Naval War College and Torpedo School will be opened on June 12 by Assistant Secretary McAduo. Twenty officers in all will be ordered to the school for attendance on the course.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing that the new protected cruiser Cincinnati be placed in commission at New York on June 14. The command of this vessel has been given to Capt. Henry Glass, who is at present Captain of the Navy Yard at Mare Island. Other officers so far assigned to this vessel are: Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, who will be the executive officer; Lieut. John C. Colwell, Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse, Chief Engineer J. H. Chas. Lieut. A. N. Mayer, Lieut. C. A. Gove. Passed Asst. Engineers R. R. Leitch and George E. Burd, Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke.

The Navy Department has received the records of the court-martial cases of Lieut. E. D. Bostick and Passed Asst. Engineer Henry T. Cleaver. In view of the fact that Lieutenant Bostick was detached from the Ranger before that vessel left San Francisco it is believed that the court found him guilty of the charge.

Quartermaster William Shelton Holden, of the Navy, has presented the Schofield Garrison, Army and Navy Union, of Washington, D. C., with a handsome set of silk colors. The formal presentation will take place on Decoration Day.

The ship canal which unites Manchester with the sea was opened May 21 with grand ceremonial, in which Queen Victoria took a conspicuous part. It is estimated that 2,000,000 people lined the route which was taken by her Majesty in going and returning from the canal. The entire distance was guarded by troops, volunteers and police.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

OPEN LETTER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

Gentlemen: Being a disembodied spirit, and, as such, unable to come before your committee in the flesh, even though summoned, I am yet permitted to write in behalf of the service I still love so well, and under whose flag I fought in the past to increase its glory and renown. In looking down from this abode, I have long seen with apprehension the sad plight its personnel was drifting into—lieutenants verging towards the fifties, without command experience; captains who should be admirals, and admirals made only to be retired the next day. The smart young watch officer, the energetic young commanding officer, and the capable young flag officer looked for in an efficient service, and without which the best guns and ships are of little avail, were, generally speaking, nowhere in sight. I feel sure my own little victories on the sea would never have been won had I and my shipmates previously spent the best portions of our lives in climbing up the naval list, as they do now. You seem proud of your guns and of your ships, and yet you pay no attention whatever to your personnel, the soul of the whole, as if the guns and ships could fight and fire themselves. There was, therefore, great rejoicing in our little community on the sunny shores of Elysium when it was learned that a joint committee was finally appointed by Congress to correct this evil. This was, however, soon changed to mourning when we saw how week after week slipped away without the committee seemingly being able to fully grasp the true scope of the problem presented for solution, partly from the multiplicity of counsels which prevailed and partly from a lack of technical knowledge as to the real needs of the service.

We who are free from selfish interest in the result thought, as I said before, that your committee should adopt as your motto and fly to the breeze as the only true one: "The efficiency of the service as a whole; no personal legislation for individual advantage only; no corps legislation for corps aggrandizement only." Subject a few of the many measures before you to this crucial test and see which will stand and which fall.

Take first the abolition of the marine corps. Does naval efficiency require its continuance at the present day? I say no, and for two reasons. First, because it is unnecessary, and, second, because we are in great need of additional trained men to man our new ships. That it is unnecessary I point to the navies of Germany, France and Italy, among others, who have no marine corps; nor will the assertion sometimes made that the Anglo-Saxon, being less amenable to discipline than the Latin, requires a soldier over him, bear close scrutiny.

Passing on, let us now take the grade of commodore, under which good old title some of us gained our few laurel leaves in the days of yore. Applying our test, we quickly find reasons for its abolition. First, being primarily a flag rank for service afloat, it proves inefficient from its non-use by the rest of the world. We are accordingly always obliged to give an acting appointment, of Rear Admiral, for the time being to every Commodore sent afloat in order to treat with others on a footing of equality. The only other commodores I find with any nautical experience are commodores of yacht clubs, and these do not treat with any one—at least, I mean in an official sense. Its retention, then, being urged mainly from sentimental interest, fails our test, so down it should go.

I come now to the difficult measure of promotion by combined selection and seniority. This is the system now about almost universally adopted throughout Europe to-day, with various modifications and age qualifications, and sooner or later we must also keep pace to this music as the only tune which will preserve a steady, constant and efficient march up the ladder of promotion, from the first to the last round. Any other way will only be a makeshift at best and for a limited time. Accepting the truism that some officers are brighter than others, some more clever, energetic and industrious, as well as better military leaders, then surely some plan should be adopted to pick these out, and to a limited extent. It is quite easy to see that this course would make the service more efficient. After a talk with my fellow immortals up here on this measure, we unanimously agreed to leave this selection to an admiralty board of seniors.

The vexed question of positive rank for the staff next comes up for disposal, and here a compromise for the sake of harmony might be made. Positive rank is not necessary for efficiency, but on the contrary. It might be given as a compromise in the interests of harmony, and provided discipline of the whole should not suffer thereby. In that case all staff officers, save chaplains, should be militarily educated at the Naval Academy. The medical cadets could afterwards take a post graduate course at some high medical school, while efficiency of the whole would gain by this all-round military training so essential to the service.

I touch now on the 30 years' retirement clause. This measure would contribute to efficiency; first, by helping the flow of promotion so necessary, and, second, it would be but justice to the line as the army and marine corps have long had this measure, and it should be given it for no other reason than to accord the same privileges to all alike.

Next, as to the question of longevity pay, there is no doubt that efficiency would be promoted by putting all on the same footing in this respect. As it is now the army, the marine corps and staff of the navy have longevity to the singular exclusion of the line. Justice, therefore, would simply require no discrimination in this, but that all who entered the service on the same date should get exactly the same amount of pay.

To turn now to the question as to whether more engineers are required for our service or not, I would say, turning again to what they are doing abroad in this respect, that efficiency does not require this increase. Abroad we find capable machinists competent to run the engines, with one, or at most two engines on board each vessel to direct, and we know it can be done here also. In taking this stand it is far from my purpose or desire to antagonize this most valuable corps, but merely by consulting efficiency alone, to reduce to a possible minimum officers who are not strictly combatant. I will go further by saying that if it is considered

that there are more line officers on board ship than necessary, although they are combatant, they should be reduced in the interest of that efficiency which relates to economy, only in that case the number graduating yearly should be cut down by Congress. If then those advocating this increase in the engineer corps are doing so for their own corps aggrandizement merely, and that is for your committee to wisely determine, then "efficiency of the whole" would not be promoted thereby. It would be humiliating to confess that American machinists cannot run our engines, while English and French can run theirs.

Regarding the personnel of the crew, with a view to increasing its efficiency, past efforts and experience in this direction have clearly taught us that any selection of a certain number, however small, periodically, for promotion from the ranks to the position of an officer has invariably and naturally resulted in discontent, demoralization and unrest to that personnel at large. Exceptions, however, could be made, but only in special cases as they present themselves from time to time to the notice of the naval authorities on account of some very decided fitness, ability or aptitude. In this way the position would seek the man, to the great gain in real efficiency, and not the man the position. The other way having been tried in the past, has only resulted in impairing that "efficiency of the whole" which should be the only object aimed at. Should it be claimed, as it has been, that the plan works in the army, which I doubt, I can only say that the necessity, for disciplinary purposes, of more rigid and arbitrary lines of separation between the personnels of the officers and crew, under the cramped and artificial conditions of ship and sea life, make the conditions between the two services entirely different, and one which only the professional can fully appreciate himself. As it now is with the present system of cadet appointments, many of which are competitive in the districts throughout the country, the naval officer of the present day is most truly a representative of the people at large, from which he comes, while the exactions and study required to fit the naval aspirant are too great to permit any of his time to be wasted in the ranks of the seamen, where, from the point of view of "efficiency of the whole," he would simply gain a doubtful little at the expense of a great deal more lost in other directions.

Having, therefore, proven, I hope conclusively, that both efficiency of the whole and of the crew would suffer by this off-trying plan, let me point out how the efficiency of the crew could be further improved—I mean, of course, for the good of the service. First, then, every continuous service man should be able, after a fixed period of service, either as seaman, petty officer, or warrant officer, to see his way clear to an honorable and comfortable retirement as being but a strong, natural and universal incentive to well-doing. Second, in time of peace, which, of course, is most of the time, the various ships should be localized as much as possible at the various navy yards or centers of maritime districts, for the purpose of developing that spirit of contentment and comfort so necessary to all men, and especially so in so artificial a life as a naval one. Take the cruiser Boston, for instance. She should commission, repair and lay up always at the Boston yard, and the personnel of her crew should be drawn from and belong to the maritime district of which Boston is the center. All the records and fittings up of both ship and crew could be kept in the same storeroom of that yard when not in use. It would be a natural rallying point for the crew, and thus the home ties and love of locality so ingrain in every human being would be fostered and enjoyed, to the great gain in efficiency. And so with every ship and every maritime center, except, of course, in times of exceptional emergency, which would only accentuate the return to the general rule. Besides the humanizing process of this localization, a spirit of generous rivalry would be engendered to the great advantage of the whole service.

In connection with this, foreign stations of fixed limits should be abolished and two-year cruises of small, compact flying squadrons around the world substituted; that is, the duration of the commission should be two years, six months of which should be spent in setting up on the home station and preparing, one year on the cruise and six months afterwards on the home station for inspection purposes, etc., before laying up. The enlistments of men could be for five years, thus insuring two full cruises. A regular itinerary for the various flying squadrons might be settled on, whose movements, for exceptional emergencies, would be managed at Washington by cable. It is needless to enlarge on the great gain in efficiency this plan would cause, especially to those with any experience of the long, tedious and monotonous waits on unattractive stations, in unhealthy ports, or the demoralization in others more attractive, of the present plan. Ships that now spend months at a time in the same place, often uselessly, would reasonably give way to others, to the great gain in interest, morale and experience of those relieved, while the increased effect and importance of a small, compact and well-drilled squadron, appearing in turn in the principal ports of the various countries visited would be an immense gain over the present plan of individual ships creeping in and out, almost unnoticed, of ports, often whose only raison d'être of a visit is the routine one of "getting round the station." I will now bring this hastily written and, I fear, sadly imperfect, letter to a close, at the same time craving your kind indulgence for its length, as well as for the presumption which prompted its appearance, for we all know that you do not lack for advice in this matter. In conclusion, I beg to tender in behalf of our little naval coterie up here—Decatur, Bainbridge, Macdonough and a few others, not to mention that good old buccaner, John Paul Jones, who is also with us—our heartfelt sympathy in the hard work before you, with the hope that you will soon succeed in putting the navy personnel in proper shape again. Here it is all pretty much loafing about with us now, though we dearly love to watch nautical affairs below and to gather around an evening to spin over again our old-time yarns. I cannot close without asking, at the special request of Commodore Paul Jones, what you are going to do about that "bump," as the advertisers put it. He says you will know what he means, and he always must have his joke, though I suspect it is no joke with those just now who compose the "bump."

With great respect,
COMMODORE TRUXTON.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The complete detail of organizations to camp this year is as follows:

From June 16 to 23, Troop A, Captain Roe and two battalions of separate companies, composed as follows: 1st Battalion, 2d, 13th, 30th, 42d and 48th Sep. Cos., in command of Capt. W. M. Kirby, of the 2d. Second Battalion, 6th, 12th, 21st, 23d and 46th Sep. Cos., in command of Capt. J. H. Lloyd, of the 21st. A detachment of 16 men from the 1st Battery will also be on duty.

From June 23 to 30, there will be three battalions of separate companies as follows: Third Battalion, 9th, 18th, 22d and 36th Cos., in command of Capt. A. A. Yates, of the 36th. Fourth Battalion, 10th, 20th and 33d Cos., in command of Capt. H. C. Rogers, of the 20th. Fifth Battalion, 17th, 31st, 39th and 44th Cos., in command of Capt. L. E. Goodier, of the 44th. A detachment from the 1st Battery will be on duty.

From June 30 to July 7, there will be three battalions of separate companies as follows: Sixth Battalion, 4th, 7th, 11th and 19th Cos., in command of Capt. W. Haubennestel, of the 19th. Seventh Battalion, 8th, 25th, 28th and 43d Cos., in command of Capt. H. B. Henderson, of the 8th. Eighth Battalion, 27th, 29th and 47th Cos., in command of Capt. R. P. Bush, of the 26th Co. A detachment from the 1st Battery will be on duty.

From July 7 to 14, 9th Regiment, Colonel Seward, and the 9th Battalion of separate companies, composed of the 32d, 34th, 37th and 41st Cos., in command of Capt. Wm. Wilson, of the 34th Co., and a detail of 16 men from the 2d Battery.

From July 14 to 21, 65th Regiment, Colonel Welch, and the 10th Battalion of separate companies, composed of the 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 24th Cos., in command of Capt. James T. Chase, of the 5th, and a detail of 16 men from the 2d Battery.

From July 21 to 28, 13th Regiment, Colonel Austen, and the 8th Battalion, Major Chauncey, and a detachment of 16 men from the 3d Battery.

From July 28 to August 4, 14th Regiment, Colonel Michell, and a detachment of 16 men from the 3d Battery. The C. O. of each battalion of separate companies will select his own staff either from his own battalion or other organizations. Hospital stewards, one for each week from June 16 to July 28, will be selected by the Surgeon-General. The State will furnish a band from June 16 to July 28. The Troops will be transported to and from camp by railroad.

The contract for messing the troops at camp this season has been awarded to Windholz & Co., of Syracuse, who have furnished the rations since the establishment of the camp in 1882, and which for quality, as well as quantity, every guardsman will agree cannot be improved upon. There will be 60 shower baths this year, instead of 20, as of old, and a new shed for horses will be ready by the opening of the camp and is being constructed near the old storehouse on the north drill ground. The new sheds will accommodate 150 horses, and the members of Troop A will have ample facilities for caring for their mounts.

OUTFIT AND REGULATIONS, N. G. S. N. Y.

Thanks to the efforts of Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of New York, the National Guard of this State is now the best and most fully equipped of any State in the Union. From 12,000 to 15,000 Merriam packs, Poncho blankets, grey blankets, haversacks, canteens, knives, forks, spoons, cups and meat tins have been contracted for, together with a mess kit for each company, and grates for cooking. A new surgical kit has been supplied for medical officers, and the Signal Corps have been supplied with a complete outfit, including one mile of insulated wire, and outfit, carbines, revolvers, horse equipments, heliographs, axes, signal kit, etc. Two of the batteries have been supplied with the new 3.210 breechloading guns complete, with forge, etc., and new harness. Some of these supplies have been secured from the U. S. Government, and others from contractors. Wherever possible the experience of the Army in relation to new equipments, etc., has been followed, but in some cases—especially as regards the knapsacks—there has been a diversity of opinion even in the Army as to just what was best. In securing this new outfit a most careful and thorough study was made, and European as well as domestic devices were examined by a board. All the organizations going to camp this season will be supplied with the new outfit, and by October next the entire guard will have been supplied. As soon as possible a new rifle will be secured, similar to that of the Army.

The new regulations for the government of the State force which were approved by the Commander-in-Chief on May 1, 1894, have been issued from the office of Adjutant-General Porter in handy bound form. The book is well arranged and a great improvement over the old regulations, and a careful study of same will be found of interest and value to both officers and men. Among the subjects the different chapters treat on, are military discipline, rank and precedence, command, election and examinations of officers and non-coms., Adjutant, Inspector and Judge-Advocate Generals, Quartermasters, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, Engineer, Ordnance and Rifle Practice departments, Signal and Hospital Corps, enlistments, military etiquette, military courts, camp of instruction, etc. Some of the old regulations have been either stricken out or revised and new ones have been added, which is bound to result to the great advantage of the National Guard in every particular, and is one of the many reforms for the good of the service which the present administration has

succeeded in establishing. Among the new laws is the amendment to sec. 100 of the Military Code, which allows mounted officers \$50 and all others \$30 every year for uniforms and equipments. This amendment will go into effect Jan. 1, 1895.

Section 120 of the Code has been amended as follows:

There shall be paid to each officer and each enlisted man ordered for duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when so ordered for inspection and muster or rifle practice, the following sums, for every day actually on duty, to be known as duty pay: A musician or private, \$1.25; a First Sergeant or Sergeant Major, or non-commissioned officer acting as such, \$2; any other non-commissioned officer, or private acting as such, \$1.50; each enlisted man who has served a full term of enlistment shall be entitled to additional pay at the rate of 25 cents per day during the second five years of his service and a further addition of 25 cents per day for each succeeding five years of service; a Lieutenant, \$2.50; a Captain or company commander, \$3; a Major and a Lieutenant-Colonel, \$4 per day; a Colonel or commanding officer of a regiment, or of a battalion not a part of a regiment, \$5; a Brigadier-General, \$6; a Major-General, \$8, an Adjutant, or officer acting as such, \$3; all other staff officers, the pay of officers of the line of equal grade. When on duty or assembled therefor in case of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, insurrection, or invasion, or whenever called in aid of the civil authorities, commissioned officers shall be entitled to and shall receive the same pay and allowances as commissioned officers of the Regular Army of the United States of equal grade and term of service. Each officer and enlisted man, mounted and equipped, shall be paid \$2 per day for each horse actually used by him. Section 123, covering pay, subsistence, and transportation, when called in aid of civil authorities, has, in view of recent occurrences, been materially amended. All that is necessary now, when troops are called into the field in support of the civil authorities, is for the officer in command to make out his pay roll, and a bill of expenses for his troops, including transportation, their care and handling, and through his Brigade Commander he transmits it to the County Treasurer, who shall issue certificates. To guard against any failure or neglect of duty on the part of the County Treasurer to meet these demands and issue the certificates, the following clause was inserted: "Any County Treasurer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required by this act shall be personally charged with the costs and all necessary disbursements of any action or proceeding brought to compel such performance, together with a reasonable additional allowance to the plaintiff or relator in such action or proceeding, to be fixed by the court."

The annual appropriations for headquarters are as follows: For division and brigade headquarters, \$1,200; regimental, \$250; battalion, \$200; Signal Corps, \$150. Brigades covering an area of more than ten counties are allowed \$500 additional.

Seventh New York—Col. Appleton.

The 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will spend the entire day on May 26 (to-day) in drill at Van Courtlandt Park. The O'Donoghue trophy has been won by Co. F, Captain Rand, this season for volley firing at Creedmoor with a figure of merit of 75.10. Co. H, Captain Lydecker, being second best with a figure of merit of 74.64. In shooting for qualification out of 992 men shooting 991 qualified, a most remarkable record. The figures of the practice are as follows:

Co.	No. of men.	No. of shots.	Volley firing—		Fig. of merit.
			Shots.	Hits.	
F. S. and N.-C.S.	19	19	890	328	68.07
Co. A.	101	101	960	467	74.32
Co. B.	101	101	960	426	72.19
Co. C.	100	99	960	444	73.13
Co. D.	80	85	840	327	66.65
Co. E.	101	101	960	482	75.10
Co. G.	98	98	930	446	72.42
Co. H.	101	101	960	473	74.64
Co. I.	97	97	920	384	68.78
Co. K.	98	98	920	431	71.34
Total	902	901	9,270	4,238	71.71

Co. F have now won the trophy for four consecutive years, during which it has had 100 per cent. present. Co. B, Captain Nesbitt, has also won the trophy four consecutive years, the last time it won it being in 1890.

Another interesting record is that of the annual inspection held for the past eight years in which the lowest record is 96.057 per cent. This record is as follows:

F. and S.	—1887—		—1888—		—1889—		—1890—	
	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.
N.-C. S.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Co. A.	101	103	103	103	102	103	101	103
Co. B.	103	103	102	103	103	103	100	103
Co. C.	99	103	99	103	101	103	95	103
Co. D.	90	95	102	103	89	92	86	92
Co. E.	94	96	103	103	103	103	92	103
Co. F.	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Co. G.	103	103	102	103	103	103	102	103
Co. H.	101	103	103	103	103	103	102	103
Co. I.	103	103	103	103	103	103	97	103
Co. K.	100	103	98	103	103	103	100	103
Total	1,018	1,036	1,033	1,051	1,034	1,040	999	1,040

Per cent. Present... 98.262 98.287 99.423 96.067

F. and S.	—1891—		—1892—		—1893—		—1894—	
	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.
N.-C. S.	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10
Co. A.	102	103	103	103	99	102	96	98
Co. B.	102	103	102	103	102	103	103	103
Co. C.	103	103	98	103	101	103	103	103
Co. D.	84	85	90	103	103	103	103	103
Co. E.	98	103	94	103	90	93	93	96
Co. F.	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Co. G.	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Co. H.	102	103	101	103	103	103	103	103
Co. I.	102	103	101	103	103	103	102	103
Co. K.	102	103	102	103	102	103	100	103
Total	1,022	1,033	1,026	1,051	1,032	1,048	1,033	1,042

Per cent. Present... 98.935 97.621 98.473 90.136

Two of the nine absent in 1894 were drummers.

Eighth Battalion New York—Maj. Chauncey.

The determination to perform a tour of duty this year at camp from July 21 to 28, should result in great benefit to the command, which feels highly elated at being given the opportunity to spend a week under canvas. It is much regretted that some of the members of Co. C, Captain Mooney, should have shown a refractory spirit, and have stated they did not intend to drill longer under their present captain, unless the latter again appointed a former first sergeant whom the members claim Capt. Mooney has discharged unjustly. If any member of this or any other company feels he has been unjustly treated, there is a proper mode of complaint, but using threats, holding meetings, refusing to drill, etc., are a most serious military offense, and will be severely dealt with if proven. Some members of the Guard have an idea that even in an army, so long as they are not in uniform, they cannot be held liable for criticism of superiors, but the sooner they realize they can be held accountable for every word and action the better. They can be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty, be sentenced to a heavy fine and be sent to jail.

Ninth New York—Col. Seward.

Colonel Seward directs the regiment to parade on Decoration Day with the Grand Army, and to assemble at the armory at 7:30 a. m. In this connection Colonel Seward says: "It seems eminently fitting that the members of this regiment should honor Memorial Day not alone because of its hallowed associations, but in so doing we especially recall the memory of the heroic deeds of its former gallant members, who yielded the full measure of devotion to their country in the dark days of war; and surely no greater stimulus should be necessary to insure full ranks on this occasion than the privilege of marching with and carrying the colors upon whose folds are emblazoned the names of battles, the mention of which must ever thrill the patriotic heart; and which should ever be an inspiration to us in the desire, when duty calls, to emulate the valor of our departed comrades."

Fourteenth New York—Col. Michell.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, Chaplain of the 14th N. G. S. N. Y., who died last week, was highly esteemed. He was to have preached his annual sermon to the regiment on May 13, but illness prevented, and he died a few days later. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the Simpson M. E. Church, will succeed him as Chaplain. The regiment will be granted an extra day at Creedmoor on June 9. On June 2 a grand musical entertainment and concert will be held at the armory, which promise to be a very interesting affair.

This command celebrated its thirty-third anniversary of being mustered into the United States service by tendering a review to Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, on May 23, and the affair was a grand success, both from a military and social standpoint. The execution of the military part of the programme, allowing for the lack of space, was generally speaking very creditably performed. The interior of the drill hall, as well as nearly all of the company rooms, was handsomely decorated. Previous to the military manoeuvres, the regimental band rendered a well-selected musical concert. The regiment was divided into three battalions of four companies each, twelve files each. The formation of battalions was slow, as well as the regimental line, owing to the smallness of the armory and crowding of the visitors on the drill floor. The battalions were turned over in fine shape to the battalion commanders. Regimental line was next formed, in "line of masses." The first battalion was under the command of Major Austen O. Crane, with Battalion Adjutant Hassel Nutt. The companies were respectively commanded by Capt. J. T. Tully, Lieut. D. Henry, Capt. G. L. Gillen and Lieut. C. Holmberg. Maj. Ardoif L. Kline was in command of the second battalion, with Supernumerary Lieut. G. P. Bagnall acting as Adjutant. The companies were under command of Capt. R. H. Harding, T. H. Avery, N. McBride and Lieut. J. Little. The third battalion was commanded by Capt. J. L. J. Haggstrom of Co. G, with Lieut. J. Howe as acting Adjutant. The company commanders were Capt. W. C. Noble, W. L. Garcia, C. Andrews and R. Mitchell. The regiment was in review passed over to the Colonel by Adjutant John Foster. Then came the salute to the war colors. The old veterans, 100 strong, under the command of Gen. R. Fowler, who in their midst carried the old battle scarred flags, as they marched along the line, were greeted with great applause. The regiment then prepared for review. Gen. Sickles was meanwhile escorted on the floor, and as he made his appearance in full uniform, and using two crutches, the people uprose throughout the building, and cheer upon cheer shook the building, and such a demonstration is rarely seen in an armory. The review was good, with the exception of the salute of the staff, who saluted one after the other. General Sickles passed along the line, accompanied by Colonel Moore and Majors Fasset and Curran, former members of his staff. Owing to the lack of space, the reviewing party had to go between the third and fourth companies of each battalion, instead of around the rear of the line. With these few exceptions, the ceremony was good. The passing of the colors was fair, and again the lack of space demonstrated itself. General Sickles was called upon to say something, and he responded briefly. Next came the regimental parade, for which the regiment was reformed in two battalions, under command of Major Kline and Captain Haggstrom. Each company turned out in its own strength. Companies F and B carried off the palm, parading in twenty-eight and twenty-four files respectively. The ceremony was perfect, with the exception of the manual of arms, which in some companies was slow, in particular in case of dropping the hands. Major A. D. Crane took the parade. The presentation of long service and 100 per cent. medals then followed. Gen. James McLeer was to have made the presentation, but he was unavoidably detained. Major Crane officiated in his stead. There were 90 100 per cent. medals and 65 long-service medals distributed. Major Crane then presented Co. B with the "Eagle Banner," for having made the highest aggregate score for company team shooting on the armory range during the past season. A squad of men from Co. A, under command of Capt. W. C. Noble, next appeared on the floor, in the old fire-red zouave uniform, and went through a bayonet drill. The movements all went very well executed, and the men all showed careful training in this particular branch of the use of the gun. The ladies and daughters of the War Veterans Association, through Mrs. A. Cranston, then presented to the Fourteenth Regiment Board of Officers a handsome life-sized portrait of General Fowler.

A banquet was given to General Sickles and the numerous military and civic dignitaries who were present. Among those present were seen Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Major A. Barnie, Capt. W. F. Morris, Ninth Regiment; J. K. Barlow, Thirteenth Regiment; Col. J. B. Frothingham, A. B. Second Brigade.

Forty-seventh New York—Col. Eddy.

The 47th Regiment, in command of Colonel Eddy underwent its annual inspection by Gen. T. H. McGrath, at the regimental armory on the evening of May 18, and the figures differ but little in the aggregate from the inspection held Oct. 18, 1893. Co. A, Capt. Lyon, made a specially fine appearance, and the result

linear velocity at a point in the surface of a projectile, one rotation in feet per second. The velocity of rotation of a projectile is proportional to its distance from the axis, and therefore the velocity of a point at one distance (1 foot), which is

designated as angular velocity, is found by the following proportion: $\frac{d}{2\pi} : 1 :: \frac{v}{n}$: angular velocity, \therefore angular velocity $= 2\pi \frac{v}{n}$. This subject is fully discussed in Ingalls' *Handbook of Problems*, published by John Wiley & Sons, New York City. 2. Fort Niobrara is a military post in Nebraska, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Valentine, Neb., on the F., E. & M. V. R. R.

TWO REAR-ADMIRALS.

"Harper's Weekly" for April 28 publishes excellent likenesses of Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay, U. S. N., with the following article:

Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U. S. N., whose retirement, April 10, 1894, results in the promotion of Commodore Ramsay, has had the good fortune to give the country, in the closing hours of his active career, such signal proof of ability, sound judgment and patriotic zeal as to make all regret the law which terminates such service by the progress of the calendar. His experience in Brazil is further proof of the importance of having our flag represented in all parts of the world by men trained in the only safe school of diplomacy, which is the school of experience. A study of international rights and obligations, and of the best means of enforcing them, is part of the curriculum of the navy officer, and Admiral Benham has shown the results of this training in dealing with a delicate situation. His judgment is sound, his temperament is cool, and under no circumstances of haste or excitement does he lose that mastery of his faculties so essential to the proper conduct of great undertakings.

Admiral Benham was a lad of 15 when he entered the navy, and he followed the old custom of getting his practical education at sea before entering upon his studies at the Naval Academy. When he entered the academy in 1853 he had already been six years in the service as acting midshipman, receiving his promotion to passed midshipman June 10, 1853. Before our civil war he had seen service in the Pacific squadron, on the Coast Survey, on duty in Brazilian waters, and in the Paraguayan expedition. As lieutenant of the side-wheel steamer "Bienville," Captain Steedman, he took part in the capture of Port Royal in November, 1861, receiving his promotion to lieutenant-commander the follow-

ing July. From 1863-'65 he commanded the gunboat "Penobscot" in the West Gulf blockading squadron.

Since the war Admiral Benham has been in command of the "Susquehanna," "Canonius," "Saugus," "Portsmouth" and "Richmond," on duty as Lighthouse Inspector, and at the Portsmouth and Mare Island Navy Yards, concluding with his command of the South Atlantic station, where he has won such honor for himself. He is a native of the state of New York. He has in the navy a son, Ensign Henry K. Benham, also a native of this state, who is in the tenth year of his service, having been appointed a naval cadet in 1884. Admiral Benham is still a vigorous man, physically and mentally, and, aside from the legislative decree which terminates his active career at 62 years of age, there is no reason why he should not continue to do duty, to his own credit and the honor of the country.

Francis Munroe Ramsay, who on the 10th of April attained the highest rank possible to an officer of the American navy, has, by faithful and distinguished service, established a just title to this honor which comes to him by the slow process of longevity promotion. He has always been what is known in the service as a "duty officer," and during his connection of nearly forty-four years with the navy he has been unemployed for a less period than any officer of the grade of commodore, except Joseph S. Skerrett, who follows next in promotion, and his total service on sea and land exceeds that of any other officer of that grade with this single exception.

Admiral Ramsay entered the navy as a midshipman Oct. 5, 1850, and served during our civil war as lieutenant and lieutenant-commander. He took a conspicuous part in the joint military and naval operations on the Mississippi River and in the siege of Vicksburg, where, as General Grant tells us in his "Memoirs," without the assistance of the navy, "the campaign could not have been successfully made with twice the number of men engaged. It could not have been made at all, in the way it was, with any number of men without such assistance." At Haines' Bluff, April 30, 1863, the United States Steamship "Choctaw," commanded by Ramsay, bore the chief burden of the attack, being struck no less

than 46 times, and a battery of heavy guns mounted on scows under his direction, rendered important service by enfilading the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits on Sherman's front. He also took part in the expedition up the Yazoo which did such damage to the Confederacy, and he conducted the naval operations in the Ouachita River, where he had under his command a fleet of six vessels. Later on he distinguished himself in the attack upon Fort Fisher, where he was commended in the official report for "skill, judgment and bravery." Since the war he has served (with other duty) as Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff on the South Atlantic Squadron in command of the torpedo station at Newport R. I., as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and as Chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation. In these several positions he has added to the reputation he had already acquired as one of the most conscientious and accomplished officers of our navy.

Admiral Ramsay is a marked example of the class of navy officers who appear to elevate the traditions, precedents and customs of the service to the dignity of a cult. But the rigid and exacting rule of fidelity to professional obligation which he imposes upon others he makes equally binding upon himself. His mind is essentially of a military cast. His father was a soldier who followed the fortunes of Taylor in Mexico, and Chief of Ordnance upon his staff, and who retired in 1864 at the head of his corps. Two of the Admiral's brothers have served in our army—one, James G. Ramsay, is now Major of the 3d Artillery, and the other died in the service in 1878. The Admiral's wife comes of the military family of the McMahons. Three of her brothers served in the Union Army—one died during the war, another fell at the head of his regiment while storming the works at Cold Harbor, and the third, State Senator Martin T. McMahon, resigned from the army, after a distinguished staff service, with the brevet rank of Major-General.

Admiral Ramsay will, if he lives, have three years of service in his present rank, retiring at the age of 62, on the 5th of April, 1897. He was born in Washington, where his father was a long on duty, and was so well known in religious circles as senior warden of St. John's Church. WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

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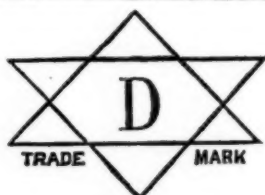
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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

May 22, 1894.

Mrs. Gifford, wife of Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Second Art., is visiting her father, Mr. William H. Kimberly, on Old Point. She will join her husband at Fort Preble, Me., about June 11.

Arrangements are now completed to accommodate the batteries of the Fourth Art., from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, for the summer's artillery drill and practice. The ordnance yard about the Artillery School building has been cleaned up by the commanding officer of the Arsenal, who has done all in his power to make the place as convenient to the artillery troops as possible.

One of the 8-in. converted rifles (No. 45) has been found, on a recent inspection, to be unsafe to be used longer, by reason of enlargement of the vent and three or four dangerous looking cracks running from it. It has been dismounted and a new gun put in its place. Old 45 has been fired some 370 times.

Col. J. J. Upshur, U. S. Army, retired, and his wife, who have been spending the winter in Florida, are now at the Hygeia Hotel.

Lieut. Burr, Corps of Engineers, moved his family down from Norfolk, where he is at present stationed, last Wednesday, and is now occupying the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. Zinn.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb, Fifth Art., entertained their friends on last Friday evening. The band serenaded the party after 11 P. M.

Private Fred G. Kipper, Battery H, Fourth Art., for many years on duty as machinist of the Artillery School, but now on three months' furlough, at the end of which he will ask for his discharge, was married at the village of Phoebus, Va., on the 5th inst. to Miss Eva Fairchilds.

Private Charles F. Carver, Battery G, Fifth Art., was married on the 16th inst., at the Baptist Church, Phoebus, to Miss Mamie Neuheuser, of Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Pesce, Artillery School Band, had born to them on the 14th inst. a fine son. Mrs. Pesce will be recognized when it is known that before marriage she was Miss Nora Rodrigo, daughter of the leader of the Artillery School Band.

The U. S. S. Atlanta dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads on the evening of the 17th and on the morning of the 18th took the sailing ship Constellation in tow and proceeded to Annapolis with her.

Capt. W. P. Vose, Second Art., after being relieved from his duties at this post by Captain Cazire on the 14th, left the post on the 19th for his new station, Fort Riley, Kan. Nearly every man in his battery who could do so was at the depot to bid the Captain and his family good bye.

Congratulations are now in order. A son was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. William L. Kenly, Jr., Fourth Art., on the 14th inst.

Leave of absence for 26 days has been granted Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Art., but on account of a sprained ankle, from falling from his horse the other day, the Major has not been able to avail himself of the leave. His injury is not serious and he will soon be on his feet again.

Surgeon C. E. Munn, Major Medical Department, with his bride, was at the Hygeia Hotel last Sunday, the 20th inst. They were married in Washington on the afternoon of the 19th and started at once for his station, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, and Lt. ut. E. A. Miller, Third Art., left the post on the 21st inst. on a two days' leave.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, Fifth Art., is absent from the post on a month's leave. He left the post on the 16th.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 24, 1894.

The entertainment given in the boathouse on Wednesday of last week, netted a handsome sum for charity.

Mrs. Commander Chester gave a card party Thursday evening.

M. Sigbee, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Colonel Tilton.

Miss Milton is visiting Mrs. Young at the Academy.

The relics from the Kearsarge are to be sent to the Academy, where they will be placed in the Museum.

Lieut. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., who relieves Lieut. Geo. T. Bates, retired, has reported at the Academy.

Among the visitors to the Academy during the past week were: Lieutenant Dressel, Capt. Thomas Nelson, Lieutenant-Commander Arnold, Senator Caffery and P. A. Engr. A. V. Lane.

The class of '94 have presented Professor Zimmerman with a handsome gold medal.

Of the forty-three candidates that reported, the following have passed all examinations, and have entered: Dixon H. Bynum, Indiana; Henry A. Leffeldt, Wisconsin; James G. Jeffries, Arkansas; Scott Applewhite, Indiana; Carl C. Rutledge, Ohio; Morris H. Brown, Indiana; Arthur Eisbein, New York; Augustus Shockley, Kansas; Benjamin Morris, Virginia; William B. Tardy, Arkansas; C. P. Nelson, Massachusetts; W. W. Arnold, New York; T. L. Johnson, Kansas; Charles Webber, Michigan; J. S. Graham, Colorado; G. W. Fallen, Wisconsin; H. J. Elson, Massachusetts; C. M. Hunter, Ohio; W. B. Wells, Iowa; H. C. Dingen, Wisconsin; James B. Gilmer, Virginia; Luther F. Wilcox, Illinois; Edward Woods, Massachusetts; Edward T. Constein, Pennsylvania; George C. Thorpe, Minnesota.

The following cadet appointments to Annapolis have been made during the past week: E. O. Cress, 1st Florida, James H. Randolph, alternate; F. L. Pinney, 1st Connecticut, Charles L. Taylor, alternate; S. D. Bartlett, at large, Wyoming, David J. Evans, alternate; J. J. Brown, 17th Illinois; Peter J. Coyle, 11th Indiana; S. H. McCarty, 14th Missouri.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
AFFAIRS AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.

The officers here object considerably to the holding of Lieutenant Maney's trial by a general court martial at this post. Although old friends will be brought to view, the event is not anticipated with any great degree of pleasure. Circumstances compel submission and the inevitable is accepted with the best grace possible. Four years ago Lieutenant Maney visited this post as a competitor in the departmental target competition and the circumstances under which he came were very different from those which characterize his coming visit. Though the events which have occurred in connection with his trouble have naturally created a barrier between him and his brother officers, he will be treated with all courtesy.

Maj. John H. Patterson has returned from his leave of absence. He seems to have been benefited by it and is as happy as ever.

Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, who is regimental recruiting officer at Sioux City, Iowa, favored his many friends here by his presence for a few days last week.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Avery entertained a few of their friends very pleasantly Tuesday evening.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Moore gave a very pleasant card party Thursday night.

Social circles here will be greatly enlivened by the prospective guests and there is great expectancy over the probabilities in entertainment as a result of so many visitors.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to immediately investigate and inquire into the condition and character of all armor plate, bolts, and other appurtenances delivered to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., during the entire period of any of the contracts between said companies and the Government and to investigate and inquire as to what amounts of inferior or damaged armor plate, bolts and other appurtenances have been delivered to the Government by said companies, and the amount of compensation which should be paid the Government in settlement for such damaged or inferior armor plate, bolts and appurtenances. That, for the purposes aforesaid the said committee or subcommittee therefor authorized by the full committee, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and visit any place or places which may become necessary

to the full discharge of its duties, to administer oaths, to sit during the present session of the House and during the recess of Congress. Said committee shall have authority to report at any time as to the result of its investigations and what action shall be taken by this House or by Congress. The sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of the House to defray the expenses of investigation.

The Committee on Naval Affairs held a special meeting on Wednesday to take action under the resolution. It was resolved to have the inquiry conducted by a sub-committee, and the following members were appointed: Messrs. Cummings, Talbot and Money on behalf of the Democratic members of the committee, and Messrs. Dooliver and Wadsworth on behalf of the Republican members. The sub-committee held its first meeting on Thursday, when Representative Dunphy, of New York, who had introduced the resolution providing for the investigation, was heard. He presented a typewritten statement, and answered a large number of questions as to the alleged frauds. He said his information was derived from official documents and from the newspapers. In conclusion Mr. Dunphy said: "My information is that the defective plates will be found on the Oregon, the Machias, the Castine, the Monadnock, the Cincinnati, the Terror, the New York and the Monterey, and that the exact position of the plates on each of these vessels can be located by the parties who made the complaint, and whose names the committee will be able to obtain from the evidence on file in the office of the Secretary of the Navy."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made an unfavorable report on the bill to establish an Army post at Rochester, N. Y.

H. R. 7172, Mr. Payne. To amend section 1221 so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of said act an officer of the Army or Navy, upon the application of any established State normal school, as well as of any established college or university within the United States, such State normal school having capacity to educate, at the same time, not less than 150 male students, to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof, subject always to the limitations of said act and the amendments thereto.

S. 2634. Introduced by Mr. Turpie, May 10, authorizes Rear-Admiral Geo. Brown, Ensign Geo. P. Blow, Lieut. Geo. S. Dyer, Frank Laviere, Capt. Geo. C. Remey and Medical Inspector G. W. Woods, to accept decorations conferred upon them in recognition of services by the late King of the Sandwich Islands.

Senator Bate has introduced an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill providing that there shall be in the Signal Corps, after the passage of this act, one lieutenant-colonel, who shall receive the pay and allowance of officers of like grade in the Army, said office to be filled by regular promotion, and the two vacancies in the junior grade of the Signal Corps, resulting from the promotion herein provided, shall not be filled."

Arrangements are being made at Portsmouth and Devonport for carrying out experiments with carrier pigeons, with a view to training the birds for the transmission of despatches. Preliminary essays will be made on vessels during their steam trials and further tests during the naval manoeuvres.

LOYAL LEGION.

The Commandery of the State of Illinois, at its stated meeting held on May 10, 1894, voted its usual appropriation for the purchase of flags to place over every grave in Shiloh Cemetery on Decoration Day. This Commandery seems to have taken Shiloh Cemetery somewhat in its charge. It has for several years placed a new flag over the grave of every soldier buried there.

The Nebraska Commandery has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, Maj. Chas. W. Pierce, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Col. John E. Summers, U. S. A., (retired); Junior Vice, Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Benham, U. S. A.; Recorder, Maj. Horace Ludington, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Franklin B. Bryant, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Lieut. Wm. Wallace, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Jas. T. Kinsler, U. S. V.; Council, Lieut. John H. McClay, Lieut. Frank B. Lawrence, Capt. Westel W. Morsman, Lieut. Simeon T. Josselyn, and Lieut. Othman A. Abbott, U. S. V.

"Did you tender your resignation?" said a man to an officeholder.
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THE SOLITARY CELL.

Oh! thou dark and gloomy den, within whose stone-arched womb so many of my days have been passed, how I love thee, how I love thee.
How I love the very rats which nightly do a sportive war-dance within thy dark recesses.
Thy frowning, iron-studded door, and artistically iron-barred windows are eloquent of peace within, of solitude, of repentance and—of magnificent fighting "jags."
Thy yellow and caricature-painted walls tell of much time, and of many "bob-tails."
Many a time and oft have I sat within thy cool shadows, digesting my Regulation bread-and-water, while meditating on the cussedness of things in general, and of the Articles of War in particular.
Thou hast broken my proud and untamable spirit, even as the obdurate broncho is broken by the unbuckable and unthrowable cowboy.
"Imagination fondly stoops to trace" the forms, features and "general soldierly character" of the many hard cases who "from towns and tolls remote" (also from the jurisdiction of the Provost Sergeant) have sojourned within thy portals.
Thy shadow, O, solitary, never grows less.
May thy persuasiveness never cease, while there remains to our dear old Uncle one stout boy in blue to be reformed by thy arguments; and when "Gabriel—heavenly bugler—blows the universal taps"—when the Great Officer of the Day makes

the final check—let us hope thou wilt be there to receive the absentees and enfold them in thy damp embrace for ever more.

QUADRANT.

BIRTH.

WYETH.—To the wife of Capt. M. C. Wyeth, Med. Dept., U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LARCOMBE-NEWELL.—April 30, 1894, Mr. Howard Larcombe to Miss Mary C. Newell, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Harman Newell, U. S. Navy.

MUNN-EWING.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., May 19, 1894, Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon U. S. Army, to Miss Ewarta Ewing, daughter of the late Brevet Maj. J. S. Ewing, 16th U. S. Infantry.

SHARPLESS-HORWITZ.—At Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1894, Mr. S. Franklin Sharpless to Miss Leda Horwitz, daughter of Medical Director P. J. Horwitz, U. S. Navy.

COOK'S IMPERIAL EXTRA DRY, World's Fair, "Highest award for excellent Champagne, good effervescence, agreeable bouquet and delicious flavor."

What folly! To be without BEECHAM'S PILLS.

DIED.

BLAINE.—At Helena, Mont., Mrs. Alice M. Blaine, widow of Maj. John Ewing Blaine, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

BOAFISH.—At Washington, D. C., May 17, 1894, Sumner Homer Boafish, formerly Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry.

KANE.—At New York City, May 23, 1894, Mrs. William Carson Kane, daughter of the late Gould Hoyt, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. Army.

LONDON.—At Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1894, Mr. M. London, father of the late Capt. Robert London, 5th U. S. Cavalry, aged 81 years.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted May 22. Printed copies can be had for 15 cents each by Glasscock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

O. W. Bergman and E. Ternstrom, Paris, France, ordnance breech mechanism.

E. G. Parkhurst, Hartford, Conn., ordnance sight.

Trade-Marks.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. Two trade-marks. Paper shell cartridges.

Expired May 22, 1894.

E. Engel, breechloading firearm.

E. W. T. Esling, breechloading firearm.

O. H. Richardson, revolving firearm.



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Dr. Algernon S. Garnet, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., says:

"My experience in the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod. I have had excellent results from this Water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it. Of course the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties. Hence it is a prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic and forming Calculi, when due to a redundancy of Lithic Acid."

Dr. Wm. B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, former Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Va., says:

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all Diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of Albumen from the urine. In a single case of Bright's Disease of the kidneys I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

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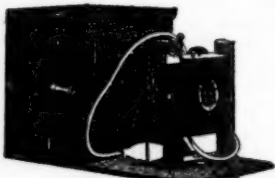
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PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York city, May 21, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1894, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York, Subsistence Stores—Viz.: Beans, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Coffee, Java and Mocha, Flavoring Extracts, Oil Olive, Mustard, Canned Articles, Soap Sapolio, Tobacco Smoking, etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened June 20, 1894, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. O. G. S., U. S. A.



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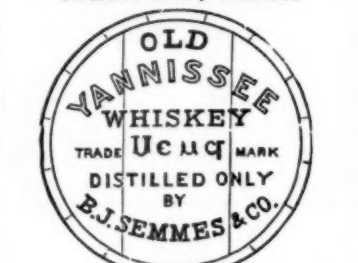
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Among several articles of especial interest to army and navy officers may be mentioned two:—

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This tragical event of history, which the writer calls "one of Napoleon's day-dreams," is told in a thrilling manner in the light of many documents recently made public in France. The illustrations are by Marchetto and Gilbert Gaul.

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